A Second

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Late Parliament (ſo called.)

Wherein, after a brief Reciting ſome Remarkable Paſſages in the former *Narrative*, is given an Account of their *Second Meeting*, and Things tranſacted by them; As alſo, how the *Protector* (ſo called) came Swearing *By the living God*, and diſſolved them, after two or three Weeks Sitting.

With ſome Quæries ſadly propoſed thereupon.

Together with an Account of three and forty of their Names, who were taken out of the *Houſe*, and others that ſate in the *Other Houſe*, intended for a *Houſe of Lords*, but being ſo unexpectedly diſappointed, could not take Root; with a brief Character and Deſcription of them.

Alſo, a Vindication of Mr. *John Portmans* late Priſoner in the Tower, from thoſe falſe Aſperſions caſt upon him by the Court Pamphleter, and how the Parliament hath ſince voted his Impriſonment Illegal, and ordered his enlargement.

All humbly preſented to Publique View

By a Friend to the good Old Cauſe of *Juſtice*, *Righteouſneſſe*, the *Freedom* and *Liberties* of the People, which hath coſt ſo much *Bloud* and *Treaſure*, to be carried on in the late Wars, and are not yet ſettled.

To which is added a third Narrative, from another hand, Corrected: being a ſhort view of the Quarrell between the King and Parliament. Together with the preſent eſtate of the Nations Intereſt in reſpect of Government.

Joſh. 6. 26. *Curſed be the man before the Lord that riſeth up and buildeth the city Jericho; he ſhall lay the foundation thereof in his firſt-born, and in his youngeſt ſonne ſhall he ſet up the gates of it.*

Job 5. 3, 4. *I have ſeen the fooliſh taking root, but ſuddenly I curſed his habitation: His children are far from ſafety, and they are cruſhed in the gate, neither is there any to deliver them.*

Job 5. 12. *He diſappointeth the Devices if the crafty, ſo that their hands cannot finde their enterpriſe.*

Job 18. 14. *His confidence ſhall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it ſhall bring him to the King of Terrours,*

Printed in the Fifth Year of Englands Slavery
under its New Monarchy, 1658.

Courteous Reader,

THere was formerly a Narrative published, giving thee an Account of the Chooſing, Comming together, Secluding of ſome, and Sitting of the reſt of the late Parliament (ſo called,) as alſo of the things that did attend them, and the Acts, that were paſſed by them: The goodneſſe of which Acts, with their tendency to Enſlave and Oppreſſe the Nation, is ſadly experienced (to the Coſt and Sorrow) of not a few; For inſtance, First, that Wicked, Unjuſt, and Oppreſſive Act for New Buildings, under which many a Soul hath groaned; ſome though having in the laſt 16, or 18. Years paſt, paid twice the value of their Houſes in Taxes, have thereby been forced, unleſſe they will be plundred or caſt into Priſon, to pay a Years Rent more; in the cruell proſecution of which Act, many ſad Caſes have fallen out. Secondly, the Act for the Exciſe, impoſing it for ever (with the Cuſtoms) as a ſtanding Revenue to the Crown; and letting it out to Farm, to the horrible Oppreſſion of the People, ſetting up Patentees to Rule them at pleaſure. Thirdly, An Act for a three Years Tax to pay the Souldiers, where the Great ones get all, and the Inferiours very little, but are behinde near a year; many of them living on Tickets, whileſt their great Leaders ruffle in their Gallantry: and as if that were not enough, did then Order a Three Moneths Tax to be paid twice over. And to name but one more (for brevity ſake) Fourthly, an Act for a High Court (ſo called) of Juſtice, for the Preſervation of the Protectours Perſon, as if the Law and Souldiers were not as ſufficient to protect him now, as when he was Generall, but an Arbitrary and Illegall Court muſt be erected in a time of Peace, to take away the Lives of Perſons at their pleaſure.

There is likewiſe in that Narrative a Catalogue, or an Account given of One hundred eighty two of the Members of that unworthy Aſſembly, who were Sons, Kinſmen, Servants, and otherwiſe engaged unto, and had Places of Profit, Offices, Sallaries, * and Advantages under the Protector, (ſo called) whereby it doth appear, what fine Suckers they are of the Riches and Fatneſſe of this Commonwealth; and how unlikely they were, being ſo pack'd for his Intereſt, and ſo well ſeaſoned with the Salt of his Palace, (Ezra 4. 14.) to bring forth the ſo much Prayed, Engaged, Fought, and Bled for

* Which amounts unto in the whole, one million ſixteen thouſand three hundred and ſeventeen pounds ſixteen ſhillings and eight pence per An. according to the favourableſt computation by the former Narrative, or Book of Rates. As it was ſaid there, ſo here: If there be any miſtakes, they are deſired who beſt know, to rectifie them; if not, then what is here mentioned may be taken for granted. Nehemiah did not eat the bread of the Governor; why muſt ſo great Sallaries be continued to them who have gotten ſo much already. The Taxes raiſed from the people to pay this, doth ruine thouſands.

Rights and Liberties of the People. After some Querits proposed thereupon, follows a Catalogue of the Kinglings, *or the Names of those Seventy persons, (most of them being the Protectors Kinsmen, and Sallary men) that voted for* Kingship, *with the Counties for which they served, that so they may be remembred, and called to an account hereafter. After this, there is mentioned, how that the New Government, of the* Humble Petition and Advice, *pretended by them to be then settled, was carried in the* House *but by three Voices, fifty three against fifty; as also that it was contrary to the Desires of the good People of the Nation, but not being able at that time to get the Names of those fifty three persons, who also highly deserve to be taken notice of, they were not therein mentioned.*

You have also those Members of that Assembly, who though they gave not their Vote either for Kingship, *or the then Government by the* Humble Petition and Advice, *but pretended to be against, and dissatisfied with both, sharply, and justly reproved, for betraying the* Trust *committed to them by the People. First, for being so Sneaking and Cowardly in their Spirits, as to suffer their Fellow Members to be Secluded from them; and the Council, who had nothing to do with it, so to intrench upon their Priviledges, as to let none sit but whom they approved of.* Secondly, *For being so ready to comply to* Sit, *or* Adjourn *at the Protectors pleasure, as if they were his Servants, and not he theirs.* Thirdly, *That when they saw the Liberties of the People endeavoured to be violated afresh by the* Kinglings, *and also really given away by the afore-mentioned fifty three persons, who petitioned and advised the* Protector *(so called) to take the* Government *upon him, and to chuse his Successour; they did not Cry out, Protest, Declare against, and withdraw from them, which being their duty they ought to have done; in doing whereof, those unparallel'd wickednesses would of necessity have fallen to the ground: but instead thereof went on with them, stifeling their own Consciences: and endeavouring to satisfie their oppressed Brethren, by saying,* He had not the Title of King; *as if all the Evill, Oppression, and Arbitrarinesse lay in that; when as at the same time, he hath the same, and no lesse Power, then if he had the Title, and were called King. Yea, a far greater Power then what cost so much Blood and Treasure, to oppose in the late* King; *and that these slight Pretences would not be Plea sufficient to excuse them, in the day of their Account for so doing. After which, some generall Queries being soberly proposed as a close to the whole, is the Conclusion of that* Narrative.

Now here thou wilt finde related some of the most remarkable Passages which occur'd in their second Session, with the end, and dissolution of the whole after two or three Weeks sitting. As also something of another House, *(though Namelesse yet) covertly intended for a* House of Lords, *with*

with a Deſcription of forty three of them, by all which thou mayeſt be able in ſome meaſure to reſolve thy thoughts concerning the change of the Cauſe *and* Principles, *which theſe great Maſters formerly carried on, and profeſſe to do ſo ſtill. It is notoriouſly known how even the chief of them ſometime ſaid,* It would never be well, neither ſhould we ever ſee good Dayes, whileſt there was one Lord left in *England*, nor untill you *(ſpeaking ſo to him)* my Lord of *Maneheſter* be called Mr. *Montague: yet now new Lords muſt be made by the dozens. What Declaring, what Fighting hath there been, and how much Blood and Treaſure ſpent againſt a* Negative Voice, *in the King and Lords? Yet now, not onely the* Protector *himſelf, forſooth, but all his new upſtart Lords, ſuch as were our equals, or it may be below us, muſt Lord it over us, with their No, to our I. Is not the world growne mad? were there ever ſuch wonders before? To fancy what after Ages will think of theſe men, who pretend to be of the Saints of theſe Times, will never make a perſon melancholy that ſhall be ſerious in it. Not to trouble thee further, eye God more, and Men leſſe, and that will ſtay and quiet thy Spirit: and ſay to thy ſelf as the Pſalmiſt did,* (Pſal.62.5,9.) My ſoul wait thou onely upon God, for my expectation is from him. Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lye.

A Second Narrative of the late Parliament (ſo called) giving an Account of their Second Meeting, and the things tranſacted by them; as alſo their Diſſolution after two or three Weeks Sitting. With an Account of three and forty of their Names, who in the intervall of the Adjournment were taken out of the Houſe, and others that ſate in the other Houſe, ſo greatly deſigned for a Houſe of Lords: with a brief Character and Deſcription of them.

THe late Parliament (ſo called) having made their new Modell of Government, called, *The Humble Petition and Advice*, before they had well licked their Golden Calf, or given the Brat of their Brain a Name, were called upon to Adjourn, and break up; And ſo making more haſte then good ſpeed, they left things very raw and imperfect, which afterwards occaſioned great Conteſts, and in fine, their Diſſolution.

According to the time they Adjourned unto, they Aſſemble again, being *January* 23. 1657. where after the uſuall Solemnities of Devotion performed, they repair to the Houſe, where they found ſome of their Number Commiſſioned, and impowered by the *Protector*, to Swear them. The Copy of which Oath here followeth.

The

The Oath.

*I do in the presence, and by the Name of God Almighty, Promise and Swear, That to the utmost of my power in my place, I will uphold and maintain the true Reformed Protestant Christian Religion in the power thereof, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and encourage the Profession and Professors of the same: And that I will be true and faithfull to the Lord * Protectour of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, as Chief Magistrate thereof: And shall not contrive, designe, or attempt any thing against the Person, or lawfull Authority of the Lord Protectour; and shall endeavour as much as in me lies, as a Member of Parliament, the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the People.*

* Can those be faithful to the Rights and Liberties of the People, who swear to be faithfull to the Government in a single Person, which our too sad experience tells us so, naturally tends to destroy them? Do not those who so swear, undertake to uphold that in the Protectour which cost so much Bloud and Treasure to oppose, as Antichristian and Tyrannical in the King? Or is that a lawfull Authority which contrary to all Presidents and Priviledges of Parliament, was carried but by three Voices of them that was permitted to sit, there being at the same time at least 80 of the Members purposely kept out till that Act was past? Ought not things to be searched into, and set right upon this account: for that (*Mat.* 6. 24.) *No man can serve two masters.*

Which having taken, and coming into the House, they find not onely some of their Fellow * Members, but their old Servant and Clerk, Mr. *Scobell*, gone, and a new one put in his room whose name is *Smith*, which with biting a little the Lip, and something in way of Complement, as with a *Salvo* of their Rights and Priviledges, they for quietnesse sake Vote him (so put upon them) to be their Clerk, and then settled themselves in a posture for their future work. And the first thing they undertake, is to keep a Day of Prayer in their *House*, which accordingly they did; and with great prudence, plowing with an Ox and an Asse together, the *Presbyters* and *Independents* being both called to Officiate.

* To the other House they were gone for greater preferment.

The Other House, who would fain have the Honour to be called *Lords*, or rather a *House of Lords*, did likewise in their House pray at the same time with much Devotion, and did afterwards agree to send to the Parliament, (or as they would have them again called, *the House of Commons*) by Baron *Hill* and Serjeant *Windham*, (after the manner of the House of Peers formerly) to declare their Message, *viz. That the House of Lords, or the Lords of the other House had sent unto them, to desire their joyning with them in a Petition or Message to the Protectour, That a Day of Prayer * and Humiliation might be appointed through the whole Commonwealth.*

* *In nomine Domini incipit omne malum.*

Which

Which Meſſage begat very high Debates, and ſharp Speeches from many that were not at the making this lame and imperfect Modell, ſo as the aforeſaid Meſſengers were fain to wait a long time; but at length got this Anſwer, *viz. That they would return an Anſwer by Meſſengers of their own.*

The Houſe filling daily, and many of thoſe that had been ſecluded in the former Seſſion coming in, the Face of things in the Houſe were in a great meaſure changed, another Spirit appearing in them then before, inſomuch, that many made queſtion of the things that were formerly done; ſome ſpeaking at a high rate in behalf of the *Rights* of the Engliſh Free People, and againſt the Wrongs and Injuries that had been done unto them. This being done day by day, and the *Houſe* not agreeing what to call that *Other Houſe*, which was as it were a nameleſſe infant, and fain would be named the *Houſe of Lords*, was the greateſt part of their work, ſave that now and then, ſome little Matters came under Debate, as the Reviving and Perfecting their Committees, and Reading ſome former Bills. The Lords *Cravens* Caſe alſo was taken in, and the Councill on both parts heard at the Bar of the Houſe, with ſome other little Matters that paſſed; but the greateſt part of time that was ſpent in the Houſe, (whileſt ſitting) was in Conſidering and Debating what they ſhould call the *Other Houſe.*

Towards the end of their ſitting, there came another Meſſage from the *Other Houſe*, after the ſame manner as before, *Deſiring their joyning with them, in moving the Protector to Order, that the Papiſts, and ſuch as had been in Armes under the late King, might be exiled the City, and put out of the Lines of Communication, &c.* This Meſſage being alſo deſigned as a ſhooing-horn, to draw on their owning of them, received a like Anſwer as did the former.

As for the *Other Houſe* (who called themſelves the *Houſe of Lords*) they ſpent their time in little Matters, ſuch as chooſing o Committees; and among other things, to conſider of the Priviledges and Juriſdiction of their Houſe, (good wiſe ſouls) before they knew what their Houſe was, or ſhould be called.

About which time alſo, a Petition was preparing, by ſome faithfull Friends to the good *Old Cauſe*, in, and about the City of *London*, which was afterward Printed, and ſigned with many thouſand Hands: which Petition makes mention of the ſeverall Particulars that were the Grounds of Conteſt between the late King and Parliament, and the Good People of the Nation. And prayeth, *The ſettling thoſe good things fought for, as the Reward and Fruit of the Blood and Treaſure ſo greatly expended in the late Wars, &c.* This Petition was ready to be preſented

to

to the Parliament (in a peaceable way) by the hands of about twenty in the name of the reſt, deſiring to ſubmit the iſſue thereof to God, and the Wiſdom of that Aſſembly. The Court hearing of it, were ſo affrighted, as they began to conſider how they might quell and put a ſtop to that honeſt Spirit, which ſo appeared againſt them; the Protector (in the mean while) calling them *Traytors, and Seditious perſons, &c.* Threatning *to cut their Sculls, and to tread them down as mire in the ſtreets, &c.* And turned out * Major *Packer*, and moſt of the honeſteſt Officers of his Regiment of Horſe, for refuſing to ſerve his Luſt therein. And apprehending that nothing could do it, but a ſpeedy diſſolving the Parliament, they put on reſolutions accordingly, onely waited for a convenient opportunity. But ſomething happening that morning, that put the Protector into a Rage and Paſſion, near unto madneſſe (as thoſe at *White-hall* can witneſſe) he gets into a Coach, and to the *Other Houſe* he comes, and ſends for his ſon *Fleetwood*, Mr. *Nathaniel Fines*, and ſome others, acquainting them what his purpoſe and reſolution was, and what he came to do, (who as its ſaid) earneſtly endeavoured to diſſwade him from it; but he refuſed to hearken, and in great paſſion ſware, *By the living God he would diſſolve them.* And ſo going into the *Houſe*, and ſending the *Black Rod* with a Meſſage, to call the Parliament to come unto him, He with laying great blame upon them, and charging them with great Crimes, and Magnifying of himſelf (as his manner is) diſſolved them. And this was the fourth Parliament broken by him in five years.

* As Major *Packer*, Mr. *Kiffin*, and others, by endeavouring to promote the Apoſtacy at its firſt Riſe, hath occaſioned many Baptized perſons, and others, ſimply to wander after the Beaſt. They now ſeeing their Errour, ought they not to declare it to the people, as alſo to ſtir them up to keep cloſe with more refinedneſſe in their Spirits to the good Old Cauſe, and to be for no ſingle perſon whatſoever, till he comes, whoſe Right is, *Ezek.* 21. 27.

Thus the *Two Houſes* fell, and periſhed together; their Father, their good Father, knocking his Children on the Head, and killing of them, becauſe they were not towardly, but did wrangle one with another; but what hath he gained thereby? *Solomon* the wiſe ſaith, *Prov.* 14. 1. *Every wiſe woman buildeth her Houſe, but the fooliſh plucketh it down with her own hands.*

Upon the whole, it is Humbly Queried as followeth, viz.

Firſt, Whether there may not very plainly be read and perceived, a Hand of Diſpleaſure from the *Almighty*, blinding the eyes, and infatuating the underſtandings of thoſe unworthy perſons, who (* *Hiel* like) would have built *Jericho* again, (to wit) fallen Monarchy in a *ſingle Perſon* and a *Houſe of Lords*, with their *Negative Voices* over the good

* 1 Kings 16. 34.

good People of these Lands) so as to cause, or suffer them to do their work by halves? and to rise, and leave so Lame, Nameless, and Insignificant, their *New Modell* of the *Humble Petition and Advice* (*alias* Instrument of Bondage to the English Nation.) Let the Curse of Confusion that attended the Builders of * *Babel* be considered of.

* Gen 11. 7, 9.

Secondly, Whether those so very wise Gentlemen, who saw it so necessary, and ventured so high, and took so much pains, to bring in again, and anew restore fallen *Monarchy* and *Kingship* in these Lands, could according to the rules of common reason and understanding of men, imagine and conclude, That the Gentlemen who had formerly been so wronged, abused, and exasperated by them, in being kept out of the House, would be so easie and tame, as presently, without any more ado, addresse themselves to lick their new *Golden Calf*, and nurse up that *Babylonish*, *Antichristian* Brat, they had no hand in, but were against the begetting of? And whether it doth not speak out a very great weakness in their Councels, and a marvellous shallowness in the Protector, his Council, and whole number concern'd in that Design, in making no better provision before-hand, and seeing no further into the ensuing Danger, so likely to attend their whole Device, and the nameless Infant of the *Other House*, which they would have to be Christned, and Called by the Name of *Lords*.

Thirdly, Whether the good people of this Nation have not cause for ever as to abhor the Memory of the afore-mentioned back-sliding persons, so that Parliament (so called) in the first Session of it before their Adjourning, that of their own Heads, and contrary to their Engagement to the * Instrument of Government; by vertue whereof they sate at first, and without consulting the respective Counties for whom they served, or so much as one Petition delivered to them for that purpose, changed the Government, and made one worse, harder, and more grievous to be born, then that they put away; so fastening their new Iron yoke upon the Necks of the good People of this Land, settling great *Taxes*, with the *Customes* and *Excise* for ever, to keep this Yoke upon them?

* The first Instrument is not hereby owned, but abhorred as much as the latter, though I thus speak.

Fourthly, Whether those Gentlemen kept out in the first Sitting, when those hard things were transacted, and afterwards comming in, and being present in the second Meeting, notwithstanding the so great Reproach and Dirt cast on them by the Court, are not highly to be honoured and esteemed, for appearing and standing so far as they did, for *Right*, and *Freedom*, and against the Bondages, which contrary to *Ingagements*, *Covenants*, and *Promises*, were put upon the good People of this Land? As well as to be blamed, not onely for not declaring

at their first Seclusion, to inform the Peop'e of the wrong and injury done unto them; but also, when afterward they were so Arbitrarily and Tyrannically dissolved, with the rest of their unworthy Brethren, they took it so patiently, and went so tamely home, and did not in the very time of the Action, Protest and Declare against the Tyrant, and then retire into their places, (from whence they ought not to have stirred at first) and call him to the Bar, or otherwise proceeded against him for so doing? Had it not been sutable to, and well becoming that noble Commonwealth Spirit (so much pretended to) thus to have assay'd, though they had fallen in it? And whether the Army in Honesty, Conscience and Duty, their former Declarations and Ingagements considered, ought not to have assisted them therein, as well as they did the long Parliament against the *King* and his *Courtiers*, upon the like account? Doth not the loud Cryes of the Souls of the Saints * under the Altar, slain for the Testimony which they held in their Day, as also the Bloud of the Saints and others slain in the late Wars, and the sufferings of our dear Brethren in Prisons and Banishment, call for this their Testimony also? If so? Ought not this honest word of Reproof for what is past, and of excitation for the future to take place?

* Rev. 6. 9, 10.

Fifthly, But since things were as they were, and as it seems could be no better, Whether all good People in these Nations, have not great cause exceedingly to blesse and praise the Lord? (though they owe little to the Instrument) who (*Ashur*-like had other ends) that the late Parliament (so called) was dissolved; who were many of them, such Mercenary, Sallary, and self-interested men, as in all probability, had they continued much longer, would have over-voted the Lovers of Freedom, and so have perfected their Instrument of Bondage, and rivetted it on the Necks of the good People for ever by a Law, and thereby made them Vassals and Slaves perpetually. But hitherto the Lord hath in a great measure frustrated their wicked Device, blessed be his holy Name.

Sixthly, Whether the Protector (so called) be not a great destroyer of the Right and Liberties of the English Nation? For hath he not ingrossed the whole power of the *Militia* into his own hand? The Right also of Property? power of judging all matters of the highest and greatest Concernment? And doth he not take on him to be sole Judge of *Peace* and *War*, of calling and Dissolving Parliaments? Raising Money without consent in Parliament? Imprisoning persons without due form of Law, and keeping them in Durance at pleasure; using the *Militia* in his own hand against the good People, in these fore-

fore-named things, and againſt their Repreſenters in Parliament.

Seventhly, Whether the Protector, and the Great men his Confederates, be not rather to be termed *Fannattick*, *Whimſicall* and *Sick-brain'd*, then thoſe, (who remaining firm to, and being more refined in their former, good, and honeſt Principles, and will upon no account be drawne to deſert the good Old Cauſe) they account and call ſo? And whether this unſettledneſſe in their Government, and changing both it and their Principles, in ſo ſhort a time; and going ſo diametrically contrary to their former honeſt Proteſtations, Declarations, Sermons, and Actings, doth not in the view of all the world, Declare them ſo to be?

Eighthly, Whether the Protector (ſo called) be not that himſelf which he untruly charged upon the Members turned out of the Little Parliament (ſo called) *viz. A Deſtroyer of Magiſtracy and Miniſtery?* Of Magiſtracy, in breaking four Parliaments in five Years; and pulling up by the roots, what in him lieth, the very Baſis and Foundation of all juſt Power, to wit, the Intereſt of the good People of this Commonwealth; making himſelf, and his own Will and Luſt, the Baſis and Foundation thereof? And doth he not at his pleaſure ſuppreſſe and deſtroy all Military and Civil Power, and Governours that ſubmit not thereunto? Is he not likewiſe a great deſtroyer of Miniſtery, in taking from them their Religious, or Divine Capacities, putting them into that of *Lay* or *Common?* and accordingly, in a profeſſed way, preferring them to places of Advantage by the Tryers?

Ninthly, Whether the Protector be ſo wiſe and underſtanding, ſo tender and carefull of the Common Intereſt (as is pretended to) above all others whatſoever? yea, above and beyond the four Parliaments he hath diſſolved? And may it not be enquired how he came to this great height of Knowledge and abſolute underſtanding, ſeeing there are very many worthy Patriots, ſometimes his Equals (at leaſt) of as high a Deſcent, of as good breeding of as great parts, of as fair an Intereſt, as alſo as well verſed in Government as himſelf? Whether it may not be wondred at, that he ſhould be ſo exceeding wiſe, and tender above all, even above Parliaments themſelves.

Tenthly, Whether Sir *Henry Vane*, Major Generall *Harriſon*, the late Preſident *Bradſhaw*, Sir *Arthur Haſlerigg*, Lieutenant Generall *Ludlow*, with hundreds more of worthy Patriots, that have ventured far in their Countreys Cauſe, for Juſtice and Freedom, may not rationally be thought to be as carefull and tender of the good of their Countrey as the Protector?

Eleventhly, Whether it doth not rankly ſavour of high Pride and

Arrogancy in the Protector (ſo called) to ſet up his Senſe and Judgement, as the Standard for the whole Nation, even Parliaments themſelves? And whether thus to do, be not the ſad fruit of Enthuſaiſme, one of the great Errours of this day and time?

Twelfthly, Whether the Protector being ſo highly conceited of his own underſtanding, ſo changeable and uncertain in his Principles and Reſolutions, ſo given up to his Paſſion and Anger, as againſt all Advice and Counſel, in a condition near unto Madneſſe, to ſwear *by the living God* he would Diſſolve the late Parliament, and accordingly did ſo, though the doing of it tended to the hazard of the Commonwealth? Whether he according to Reaſon, can be thought a perſon capable, and fit to Rule and Governe this ſo *Great*, ſo *Wiſe*, and *Noble* a People?

Thirteenthly, Whether ſince the Protector aſſumed the Government, the ſtate and condition of this Nation be not very greatly impaired? Their Land Forces waſted and conſumed at *Hiſpaniola*, *Jamaica*, *Mardike*, and elſewhere? Their Shipping leſſened and diminiſhed; their Stores and Proviſions for Sea and Land expended and conſumed without profit; their Magazines emptied; their Treaſures waſted; their Trade in a great meaſure loſt and decayed; and very great new Debts contracted, little of Old being ſatisfied? And whether all this be not the bitter fruit of Apoſtacy and Treachery, and ſetting up a ſingle perſon, as Chief Magiſtrate, contrary to Ingagements: And the caſting away of that Righteous Cauſe of Freedom, Juſtice, and Righteouſneſſe, this Land was ſo engaged in?

Laſtly, Whether the Protector (ſo called) will not in all likelihood diſſolve the next Parliament alſo, if they begin to queſtion and make Debates of former Tranſactions, and do not preſently without any diſputing, proceed to perfect the new Modell, of the *Humble Petition and Advice*? What aſſurance ſhall be given to the Countries and Cities that ſhall chuſe, or to the Gentlemen choſen, that they ſhall not be ſerved as thoſe before were? And whether, if the honeſt Citizens ſhall begin to make ready their former ſober, and very worthy *Petition*, or one of the like nature, it will not be looked at again, as a Crime little leſſe then Treaſon at the Court, and become a means of ſudden Diſſolution to the next Parliament alſo? Alas for poor *England!* What will become of thee in the end? How haſt thou loſt thy ſelf and thy good Old Cauſe? And whither will theſe Maſters of Bondage carry thee?

A List of their Names who were taken out of the House, and others, (being forty three in number) that sate in the Other House, so greatly designed for a House of Lords; with a brief Description of their Merits and Deserts: whereby it may easily appear, how fit they are to be called (as they call themselves)* Lords; *as also being so very deserving, what pity it is they should not have a Negative Voice over the Free People of this Commonwealth.*

*All of them but four, are salary men, sons, kinsmen and otherwise engaged to the Protector, and allyed to his Confederates.

1. *Richard Cromwel*, eldest Son of the Protector (so called;) a Person of great Worth and Merit, and well skill'd in Hawking, Hunting, Horse-racing, with other sports and pastimes; one whose Undertakings, Hazards, and Services for the Cause, cannot well be numbred or set forth, unless the drinking of King *Charles*'s, or (as is so commonly spoken) his Fathers Landlords health; whose Abilities in Praying and Preaching, and Love to the Sectaries, being much like his Cousin *Dick Ingoldby*'s, and he so very likely to be his Fathers Successor, and to inherit his noble Vertues, in being the *light of the Eyes, and breath of the Nostrils* of the old Heathenish Popish Laws and Customes of the Nation, (especially among the Learned) the University of *Oxford* have therefore thought fit (he being also no very good Scholar) to chuse him their Chancellour. And though he was not judged meet (not having a Spirit of Government for it) to have a Command in the Army when there was fighting, or honest and wise enough to be one of the Little Parliament, yet he is become a Colonel of Horse now fighting is over; as also taken in to be one of the Protectors Council, and one of the Other House, and to have the First Negative Voice over the good People of this Common-wealth, being in so hopefull a way to have the great Negative Voice over the whole after his Fathers Death.

2. Commissioner *Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, a Member sometime of the Long Parliament, and then a Colonel under the Earle of *Essex*, had the command and keeping of *Bristol*, but gave it up cowardly, (as its said) for which he had like to have lost his head; he being a lover of Kingship and Monarchy (as well as his Father) was taken in by the Protector at his first setting up, to be one of his Council, and made Commissioner of the Great Seal, as also Keeper of the Privy Seal, whereby his Interest and Revenue is raised from two or three hundred *per annum*, to two or (a) three thousand, and more: And for his Merits and Greatness, (being after the old mode) he was taken out of the late Parliament, to be the Mouth of the Protector in that Other House, and so is fit, no question, to have the second Negative Voice over the good People of these Lands.

(a) *As saith the Book of Rates, or former Narrative.*

3. *Henry*

3. *Henry Lawrence*, a Gentleman of a Courtly Breed, and a good Trencher Man; who when the Biſhops ruffled in their Pride and Tyranny, went over to *Holland*, afterwards came back, and became a Member of the long Parliament; fell off at the beheading the late King and change of the Government, for which the Protector (then Lieutenant-General) with great Zeal declared, *That a Neutral Spirit was more to be abhor'd then a Cavaleere Spirit, and that ſuch men as he, were not fit to be uſed in ſuch a day as that, when God was cutting down Kingſhip root and branch*; yet came in play again (upon deſign) in the Little Parliament, and contributed much to the diſſolving of them, as alſo ſetting up the Protector, and ſettling the Inſtrument of Government, and a ſingle Perſon, affirming, *That other foundation could no man lay*. For which worthy Services, and as a Snare or Bait to win over, or at leaſt quiet the baptized people, (himſelf being under that Ordinance) he was made and continued Preſident of the Protectors Council, where he hath ſigned many an Arbitrary and Illegal Warrant for the carrying of honeſt faithful men to Priſons and Exile without cauſe, unleſs their not apoſtatizing with them from juſt and honeſt principles. His Merits are great and many, being every way thorow-paced, and a great Adorer of Kingſhip; ſo as he deſerveth, no doubt, and is every way fit; to be taken out of the Parliament, to have the third place of Honour, and Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the people of theſe Lands.

4. Lieutenant-General *Fleetwood*, a Gentleman formerly of the Long Parliament, and a Colonel of their Army; then Lieutenant-General, afterward married (honeſt *Iretons* Widdow) the Protectors eldeſt Daughter: Major General *Lambert* being put by, by the Parliament from going over to *Ireland* as Lord Lieutenant, it ſavouring too much of Monarchy, and being not willing to accept of a lower Title, he was ſent over thither under the Title of Lord Deputy in his room, where he continued about three years; and to put a check upon thoſe godly men there, who are no Friends to Monarchy, he was ſent for over again, and cajoled in to be one of the Protectors Council, as alſo Major General of divers Counties in *England*: his Salary ſuppoſed worth (*b*) 6600 *l per annum*, by all which he is become advanced to a princely Intereſt and Revenue: he is one of good principles, had he kept them, and of good words like his Father-in-law, whereby he hath deceived many an honeſt man, and drawn them from the good Old Cauſe, and by that way hath greatly ſerved the Protectors Deſigns. His Merits therefore are ſuch, as he, no queſtion,

(b) *See the former Narrative.*

ſtion, alſo, deſerves to be taken out of the Houſe, and made a Peer and to have a Negative Voyce in the other Houſe when it ſhall be named *Lords*; notwithſtanding he ſo helpt in the Army and Long Parliament to throw down the Houſe of Lords, and to deſtroy their Negative Voyce, and did fight againſt it in the King.

5. Colonel *Disbrow*, a Gentleman or Yeoman of about ſixty or ſeventy pounds *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; who being allyed to the Protector by Marriage of his Siſter, he caſt away his Spade and took a Sword, and riſe with him in the Wars; and in like manner upon the principles of Juſtice and Freedom, advanced his intereſt very much: if he were not of the Long Parliament, he was of the Little One, which h helped to break. Being grown conſiderable, he caſt away the Principles by which he riſe, and took on Principles of Violence and Tyranny, and helped to ſet up the Protector, for which he was made one of his Council, and one of the (c) Generals at Sea, and hath a princely command at Land, being Major General of divers Counties in the Weſt, as alſo one of the Lords of the Cinque Ports. His Intereſt and greatneſs being ſo far advanced, his merits muſt needs be great, and he every way fit to be taken out of the Houſe, and put into the Other Houſe, with a Negative Voyce over the good people, for that with his Sword he can ſet up that again in the Protector and himſelf, which before he cut down in the King and Lords.

(c) *His Salary* 3236 *l.* per annum. *See Former Narrative, or Book of Rates.*

6. Lord *Viſcount Liſle*, Eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, he was of the Long Parliament to the Laſt, and at the change of Government, and making Laws of Treaſon againſt a ſingle perſons Rule, and no queſtion, concur'd with the reſt therein: he was alſo of the Little Parliament, and of all the Parliamenrs ſince; was all along of the Protectors (d) Council, and was never to ſeek; who having learned ſo much by changing with every Change, and keeping ſtill (like his Father in-law the Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Peter Sterry*) on that ſide which hath proved Trump, nothing need further be ſaid of his fitneſs (being ſuch a man of (e) principles) to be taken out of the Parliament, to have a ſettled Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all the good people of theſe Lands, he being a Lord oft he old Stamp already, and in time ſo likely to become a Peer.

(d) *His Salary* 1000 *l.* per annum.

(e) *A k his late Wifes Siſter, the Lady* Sands.

7. Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Knight of the old Stamp, and of a conſiderable Revenue in *Northamptonſhire*, one of the Long Parliament, and a great ſtickler in the change of the Government from Kingly

Kingly to that of a Commonwealth; helped to make those Laws of Treason against Kingship, hath also changed with all changes that have been since: he was one of the little Parliament, and helped to break it, as also of all the Parliaments since; is one of the Protectors *(f)* Council; and, as if he had been pin'd to this Sleeve, was never to seek; is become high steward of *Westminster*; and being so finical, spruce, and like an old Courtier, is made Lord Chamberlain of the Protectors Housho'd or Court; so that he may well be counted fit and worthy to be taken out of the House, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, though he helped to destroy it in the King and Lords. There are more besides him, that make themselves *transgressors, by building again the things which they once destroyed.*

(f) *His Salary* 1000l. per annum, *besides his other places.*

8. *Walter Strickland*, sometime Agent or Embassador to the Dutch in the low Countries from the long Parliament, and a good Friend of theirs; at length became a Member of that Parliament; was also of the little Parliament, which he helped to break; was of the Parliament since, and is now of the Protectors *(g)* Council: he is one that can serve a Commonwealth and also a Prince, so he may serve himself and his own ends by it; who having so greatly profited by attending the *Hogan Mogans*, and become so expert in the Ceremony Postures, and thereby so apt like an Ape (with his brother Sir *Gilbert*, and the President) to imitate or act the part of an old Courtier in the new Court, was made Captain General of the Protectors Mag-pye or Gray-Coated Foot-guard in *White-hall* (as the Earl of *Holland* formerly to the King:) who being every way of such worth and Merits, no question can be made, or exceptions had against his fitness to be taken out of the Parliament to exercise a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of this Commonwealth.

(g) *Salary* 1000 l. per annum, *besides other places.*

Wolseley?

9. Sir *Charles Ousely*, a Gentleman who came something late into play on this side, being converted from a Cavaleere in a good hour. He became one of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to set the Protector on the Throne; for which worthy service, he was (as he well deserved) taken in to be one of his Council; was also of the Parliament since: a man of constancy and certainty in his Principles much like the Winde; and although he hath done nothing for the Cause whereby to Merit, that is he counted of that worth, as to be every way fit to be taken out of the Parliament to have a Negative voyce in the Other House over such as have done most and Merited highest in the Cause (the Protector and his fellow Negative Men excepted) and over all the Commonwealth beside.

10. Mr.

10. Mr. *Rouse*, one of the Long Parliament, and by them made Provost or Master of *Eaton* Colledge; he abode in that Parliament, and helped to change the Government into a Commonwealth, and to destroy the Negative Voyce in the King and Lords; was also of the little Parliament, and their Speaker; who when the good things came to be done which were formerly declared for, (and for not doing of which, the Old Parliament was pretendedly dissolved) being an old Bottle, and so not fit to bear that new Wine, without putting it to the question, left the chair, and went with his fellow old *Bottles* to *White-hall*, to surrender their power to the General, which he as Speaker, and they by signing a parchment or paper, pretended to do. The colourable Foundation for this Apostacy, upon the Monarchical Foundation, being thus laid, and the General himself (as Protector) seated thereon, he became one of his (*h*) Council, (good old man) and well he deserved it; for he ventured hard: he was also of the Parliaments since; and being an aged Venerable man, (all exceptions set aside) may be counted worthy to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all that shall question him for what he hath done, and over all the people of these Lands besides, though he would not suffer it in the King and Lords.

(h) *His Salary for both places* 1500 *l.* per annum.

11. Major-General *Skippon*, sometime called *The honest English Captain in the Netherlands*, was afterward Captain of those of the Artillery Ground in *London*; who refusing to attend the King at *York* when he sent unto him, and adhering to the Parliament, was by them made Major General under the Earl of *Essex*, under whom many an honest man lost his life in fighting for the Cause of Freedom and Justice, and against the Negative Voyce of the King and Lords, whose blood surely will lye at some bodies door, and cry. He was of the Long Parliament, and helped to change the Government, and make the Laws of Treason against a single Persons Rule, and was outed with them. After the little Parliament (for endeavouring to bring forth what the old Parliament was turn'd out for not doing) was dissolved, he was brought in play again by means of *Philip Nye* (Metropolitan Tryer of *White-hall*) and made one of the *Protectors* (*i*) Council, and Major-General of the City in the decimating business; hath been of all the *Parliaments* since: who being so grave and Venerable a man, his errour in leading men to fight against the Kings Negative Voyce, may be forgiven him, and he admitted as fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House himself, not onely over those who have fought along with him, but all the people of these Lands besides; the rather, for that he is very aged, and not likely to exercise that power long.

12. Colonel *Sydenham*, a Gentleman of not very much *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; was made Governour of *Melcomb Regis* in the West; became one of the Long Parliament, and hath augmented his Revenue to some purpose: he helped, no question, to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against Kingship; was also of the Little Parliament, and of those that were since; one also of the Protectors (*k*) Council; hath a Princely command in the Isle of *Wight*; is one of the Commissioners of the Treasury: by all which he is grown very great and considerable: and although he hath not been thorough-paced for Tyranny in time of Parliaments, yet it being forgiven him, is judged of that worth and merit as to be every way fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all his Dependants, and all the people of these Lands besides; hoping thereby he may so be redeemed, as never to halt or stand off for the future against the Protectors Interest.

(i) *His Salary for both places* 2000 *l.* per annum.

13. Colonel *Mountague*, a Gentleman of *Huntingdonshire*, of a fair Estate, a Col. formerly in the Association Army, under the Earl of *Mancheſter*, where he for some time appeared (whilst Colonel *Pickering* lived) to be a Sectary, and for Lay-mens preaching, as also a lover of the Rights and Freedoms of the people, rather then of the principle he now acts by; but that honest Colonel dying, some other things also coming between, he became of another minde: he gave off being a Souldier about the time of the new Model, it's likely upon the same account with Colonel *Russel*; did not greatly approve of beheading the King, or change of the Government, or the Armies last march into *Scotland*, as the Protector (then General) may witness; yet after the War was ended at *Worcester*, and the old Parliament dissolved, he was taken in (though no change appearing from what he was before) to be of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to set up Monarchy anew in the Protector, which he designedly was called to do; for which worthy service he was made one of the Council, (*l*) a Commissioner of the Treasury, and one of the Generals at Sea; he was of the Parliaments since: all which considered, none need question his fitness to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, not onely over the Treasury and Sea-men, but all the good people of these Lands besides.

(i) *His Salary* 3095 *l.* per annum

14. Colonel *Philip Jones*, his Original is from *Wales*,

Wales; at the first of the Wars he had about 17 or 20 *l per annum*, and improved his interest upon the account of the Cause; first was an Agent for some Parliamenteers to *London*, where gaining acquaintance, and making good use of them, he became Governour of a Garison, then a Colonel, as also Steward of some of the Protectors Lands in *Wales*, and one of the long Parliament; after of the little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to advance the General his Master to be Protector; for which goodly service, himself was advanced to be one of his Council, afterward Comptroller of his Houshold or Court: he made Hay whilst the Sun shin'd, and hath improved his interest and revenue in Land (well (*m*) gotten, no question) to 3000 *l. per annum*, if not more: he is also very well qualified with self-denying principles to the *Protectors* will and pleasure; so as he is fit, no doubt, to rise yet higher, and to be taken out of the House to be a *Lord*, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good people in *Wales*, (if they please) and over all the Commonwealth beside, whether they please or not. All have not lost by the Cause, though some have.

(m) *If part of the purchase-money was not paid with the great bribe of about* 3000 l. *for which (as it's credibly reported) he hath been privately questioned, he would do well to clear himself, being very much suspected, having gotten so great an Estate in so short a time.*

15. Commissioner *Lisle*, sometime a Counsellour in the Temple; one of the long Parliament, where he improved his interest to purpose, and bought State-Lands good cheap; afterwards became a Commissioner of the great Seal, and helped in Parliament to change the Government from Kingly to Parliamentary, or of a Commonwealth; changed it again to a Kingly, or of a single person, and did swear the Protector at his first installing chief Magistrate, to the hazard of his Neck, contrary to four (*n*) Acts of Parliament, which he helped to make, with others, that make it Treason so to do. He hath lately retired for Sanctuary into Mr *Rowes* Church, and is still Commissioner (*o*) of the Seal; and being so very considerable in worth and merit, is also fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the good people, and all such who shall any way question him: he is since made President of the High Court (so called) of Justice.

(n) *See these Acts in a Book called* The Looking-Glass, *pag.* 43, 44.

(o) *Salary* 1000 l. per annum.

Treason never prospers; What's the reason?
For when it prospers, none dare call it Treason.

16. Chief Justice *Glyn*, sometime a Counsellour at Law, and Steward of the Court at *Westminster*; formerly one of the Long Parliament, and that helped to bait the Earl of *Strafford*, and bring him to the block; was Recorder of *London*, and one of the e-

leven Members impeached by the Army of (p)Treason, and by that Parliament committed to the Tower: the Protector (through Apostacy) assuming the Government, took him up, and made him a Judge; and finding him so fit for his turn, did also make him chief Justice of *England:* so that of a little man, he is grown up into a great Bulk and Interest, and of complying principles to the life; who being so very useful to advance and uphold the Protectors great Negative Voyce, is thereby, questionless, in his sense fit to be taken out of the House, and to have a Negative Voyce himself in the Other House, not onely over the people, but over the Law he is to be chief Judge of, and in a capacity to hinder that no good Law for the future be made for the ease of the people, or hurt of the Lawyers Trade.

(p) *He helped to raise the City against the Army, and made the Speaker flee to the Army for shelter, & chose another Speaker in his room in the Kings behalf; and a great deal more.*

His Salary 1000 *l.* per annum

17. *Bulstrode Whitlock,* formerly a Counsellour at Law, one of the Long Parliament, profited there, and advanced his interest very greatly; became one of the Commissioners of the great Seal; one that helped to change the Government, and make Laws against a single persons Rule: in the time of the Little Parliament, he went Embassadour to *Sweden* in great State; that Parliament being dissolved, he agitated there for the Protector, then came over; and when some Alteration and pretended Reformation was made in the Chancery, he stood off from being any longer a Commissioner of the Seal, and became one of the Supervisors of the Treasury at 1000 *l. per annum* (q) Salary: he is one who is guided more by (r) policy then by conscience; and being on that account the more fit for the Protectors service, there is no question to be made of his worth and merit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people there, though he helped to put it down in the King and Lords.

(q) See Book of Rates.

(r) *Ask* George Cockain.

18. *William Lenthal,* a Counsellour at Law, made Speaker of the Long Parliament by the late King; sate it out in all Changes, weathered many a storm and high complaint made against him, and was too hard and weildy for all his Opposers: his policy and good hap carried him on so, as he ended his being Speaker, with the ending of that Parliament. For the time of his sitting, he advanced his Interest and Revenue very much; became Mr. of the Rolls; purchased Lands in others names as well as in his own, for fear of the worst; he was (to be sure) at the change of the Government from Kingly or of a single Person and a House of Lords, as being *useless,* (s) *chargeable and dangerous:* As likewise at the making those Laws of Trea-

(t) *See two Declarations of Parliament; one against the Lords, the other against Kingship.*

son

ſon againſt a ſingle perſon for the future (not yet repealed.) The little Parliament (where ſome of his Law-Judicature was queſtioned) being diſſolved, and the Protector taking the Government upon him, he adventured to comply with the reſt, notwithſtanding the danger, that ſo he might keep his place and intereſt, and avoid a new Storm or Frown from the preſent Power. Men need not ſeek far, or ſtudy much to read him, and what principles he acts by. All things conſidered, he may, doubtleſs, be very fit to be Lord of the Rolls, being Maſter already, and to be taken out of the Parliament to be made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the people, as well as over the cau es in the Rolls, being ſo thoroughly exerciſed in Negatives at his own will and pleaſure, as too many have ſadly felt.

19. Mr. *Cleypole*, Son of Mr *Cleypole* in *Northampton-ſhire*, now Lord *Cleypole*; he long ſince married the Protectors Daughter; a perſon whoſe qualifications not anſwering thoſe honeſt principles formerly ſo pretended to, of putting none but godly men into places of truſt, was a long time kept out; but ſince the Apoſtacy from thoſe principles, as alſo the practice brake in, and his Father-in-law (the head thereof) came to be Protector, he was then judged good enough for that diſpenſation, and ſo taken in to be Maſter of his Horſe; (as Duke *Hamilton* to the King.) Much need not be ſaid of him; his Relation, as Son-in-law to the Protector, is ſufficient to beſpeak him every way fit to be taken out of the Houſe, and made a Lord; and having ſo long time had a Negative Voyce over his Wife, Spring-Garden, the Ducks, Deer, Horſes and Aſſes in *Jameſes Park* is the better skilled how to exerciſe it again in the Other Houſe over the good people of theſe Nations, without any gainſaying or diſpute.

His Salary is not well known.

20. Lord *Faulconbridge*, a Gentleman whoſe Relations are moſt Cavaleeres, (his Uncle formerly Governour of *Newark* for the King againſt the Parliament) was abſent over the water in the time of the late Wars; a Neuter at leaſt, if not diſaffected to the Cauſe; came back, the Wars being over, and hath lately married one of the Protectors Daughters, and was in a fair way (had things hit right) to have been one of his Council, as well as his Son-in-law: however, (ſuitable to the times) he is lately made a Colonel of Horſe: his Relation both to the old and new Monarchy, may ſufficiently plead his worth and merits, not onely to have his Daughter, but alſo a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe, over all that adventured their lives in the cauſe formerly, and over all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

21. Colonel *Howard*, his intereſt (which is conſiderable)

rable) is in the North; his Relations there are most Papists and Cavaleeres, whom he hath courted and feasted kindly, and served their interest to purpose; it's no matter who lost by it: in favour to Sir *Arthur Haslerigg*, was made Captain of the Generals Life-Guard when he was in *Scotland*, wherein he continued for some time in *England* after he was Protector; but not being a Kinsman, or a person further to be confided in, in that place, was shuffled out from thence; and to stop his mouth, made a Colonel, and, as the Book says, a Major-General, and had power of Decimation; as also made Governour of *Barwick*, *Tinmouth* and *Carlisle*; hath also tasted with the first, of that sweet Fountain of new honour, being made a *Viscount*: he was of the little Parliament, and all the Parliaments since; is a Member of Mr. *Cockains* Church, and of very complying principles (no question) to the service of the new Court, from whence he received his new honour; and having with his fellow Lord *Cleypole* so excellent a spirit of Government over his Wife, Family and Tenants in the Country, to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, might seem of right to belong unto him, being also Lorded beforehand.

An honest man told some of the Council worse things of him then these.

22. Lord *Broghil*, his Rise and Relation for means, is *Ireland*; a Gentleman of good parts and wit, able to make a Romance, but was not looked on formerly by those of the Good Old Cause, as a person fit to be trusted with the command of one Town or Castle in *Ireland*; yet is he now, by this happy change, become a goodly Convert to be confided in, and is made (*w*) President of the Protectors Council in *Scotland*: he was of the latter Parliaments; a great Kingling, and one that in the last Parliament (so called) put on hard that way; wherefore it were great pity, he being also a Lord of the old Stamp, and so well gifted, if he should not be one to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of *England* and *Scotland*, as well as of *Ireland*; it being a good while since, and almost forgotten, that the Protector said, *It would never be well, and we should never see good days, whilst there was one Lord left in* England, *and until the Earl of* Manchester *was called Mr.* Mountague.

(w) *His Salary* 1474*l.* per annum

23. Colonel *Pride*, then Sir *Thomas*, now Lord *Pride*, sometime an honest Brewer in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the cause, fought on, and in time became a Colonel; did good service in *England* and *Scotland*, for which he was well rewarded by the Parliament: with cheap Debenters of his Souldiers and others, he bought good Lands at easie rates; gave the long Parliament a Purge; fought against the King and his Negative Voyce, and was a-

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gainſt the Negative Voyce of his Brethren, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being unwilling to have any in the Land; but hath now changed his mind and principles with the times, and will fight for a Negative Voyce in the Protector, and alſo have one himſelf, and be a Lord, for he is a Knight of the new Order already, and grown very bulky and conſiderable: it is hard to ſay how the people will like it. However, his worth and merits rightly meaſured, will, no queſtion, render him fit to be taken out of the Houſe to be one of the Other Houſe, and to have a Negative Voyce not onely over the Bears, but all the people of theſe Lands, though he did formerly ſo oppoſe and fight againſt it: and the noble Lawyers will be glad of his company and friendſhip, for that there is now no fear of his *hanging up their Gowns by the Scotiſh Colours in Weſtminſter-hall*, as he formerly ſo greatly boaſted and threatned to do.

24. Colonel *Hewſon*, then Sir *John*, now Lord *Hewſon*, ſometime an honeſt Shoomaker or Cobler in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the cauſe; was very zealous, fought on ſtoutly, and in time became a Colonel, did good ſervice both in *England* and *Ireland*, was made Governour of *Dublin*, became one of the little Parliament, and of all the Parliaments ſince, a Knight alſo of the new Stamp. The world being ſo well amended with him, and the ſole ſo well ſtitcht to the upper Leather, having gotten ſo conſiderable an intereſt and means, may well be counted fit to be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all the gentle Craft, and Cordwayners Company in *London* (if they pleaſe:) but though he be ſo conſiderable, and of ſuch Merit in the Protectors, as alſo in his own eſteem, not onely to be a Knight, but alſo a Lord; yet it will hardly paſs for currant with the good people of theſe Lands, it being ſo far beyond the Laſt; neither will they think him fit (ſaving the Protectors pleaſure) to have a Negative Voyce over them, though he formerly fought ſo ſtiffly againſt it in the King and Lords, in order to ſet them free.

25. Colonel *Barkſtead*, then *Sir John*, now Lord *Barkſtead*, ſometime a Goldſmith in the *Strand* of no great rank, went out a Captain to *Windſor* Caſtle, was ſometime Governour of *Reading*, got at length to be a Colonel, then made Lieutenant of the Tower by the old Parliament. The Protector (ſo called) finding him fit for his turn, continued him there, and alſo made him Major-General of *Middleſex* in the decimating buſineſs, and aſſiſtant to Major-General *Skippon* in *London*: he is one to the life to fulfil the Protectors deſires whether right or wrong, for he will diſpute no commands, or make the

leaſt

least demur, but (in an officious way) will rather do more then his share: his principles for all Arbitrary things whatsoever being so very thorough, let friends or foes come to his Den, they come not amiss so he gets by it; yea, rather then fail, he will send out his armed men to break open honest mens Houses, and seize their persons, and bring them to his Goal, and then at his pleasure turns them out: he hath erected a principality in the Tower, and made Laws of his own, and executes them in a Martial way over all comers; so that he hath great command, and makes men know his power: he was of the latter *Parliaments*; is one of the Commissioners (like the Bishops Panders in the Kings days) for suppressing Truth in the Printing-Presses, an oppression once the Army so greatly complained of; is for Sanctuary gotten in to be a Member of Mr. *Griffiths* Church; is also knighted after the new Order: and the better to carry on the Protectors interest among the ear-boar'd slavish Citizens, is lately become an (*x*) Alderman: so that he hath advanced his Interest and Revenue to purpose. His titles and capacities emblazoned, will sufficiently argue his worth and merits, and speak him out fully to be a man of the times, and every way deserving to be yet greater, and (*Haman*-like) to be set higher. All which considered, it would seem a wrong not to have taken him out of the House, and made him a Lord of the Other House, with a Negative Voyce there, as well as where he is; the rather, for that he knows so well how to exercise the same, having used it so long a season; as likewise that he may obstruct and hinder whoever shall question or desire Justice against him for his wicked doings.

(x) *His Salary* 2000*l.* per annum

26. Colonel *Ingoldsby*, a Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire*, allyed to the Protector; he betook himself to the Wars on the right side as it happened, and in time became a Colonel: a Gentleman of courage and valour, but not very famous for any great exploits, unless for beating the honest Inne-keeper of *Alisbury* in *White-hall*; for which the Protector committed him to the Tower, but was soon released: No great friend of the Sectaries (so called) or the cause of Freedom then fought for, as several of his then, and now Officers and Souldiers can witness; and although it be well known, and commonly reported, That he can neither pray or preach, yet complying so kindly with the new Court, and being in his principles for Kingship, as also a Colonel of Horse, and the Protectors Kinsman, he may well be reckoned fit to be taken out of the House and made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the good people of this Land; the rather, for that he as a Gentleman, engaged and fought onely for Money and Honour, and nothing else.

27. Colonel *Whally*, formerly a Woollen-Draper, or petty Merchant in *London*, whose shop being out of sorts, and his Cash empty, not having wherewithal to satisfie his Creditors, he fled into *Scotland* for refuge till the Wars began, then took on him to be a Souldier, where he hath profited greatly; was no great Zealot for the Cause, but happening on the right side, he kept there, and at length was made Commissary General of the Horse: he was of these latter Parliaments, and being so very useful and complying to promote the Protectors designes, was made (*y*) Major General of two or three Counties: he is for a King or Protector, or what you will, so it be liked at Court; he is with his little Brother *Glyn*, grown a great man, and very considerable, and wiser (as the Protector saith) then Major General *Lambert*, who having with his fellow Lords *Cleypole* and *Howard*, so excellent a spirit of Government over his Wife and Family, being also a Member of (*z*) *Thomas Goodwins* Church, no question need be made of his merit of being every way fit to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, for that *he never* (as he saith) *sought against any such thing as a Negative Voyce.*

(y) *His Salary* 1141*l.* 3 s. 3 d.

(z) *Note that man for what you may read in the Post-Script.*

28. Colonel *Goff*, (now Lord *Goff* that would be) sometime Colonel *Vaughans* Brothers Prentice, (a Salter in *London*) whose time being near or newly out, betook himself to be a souldier instead of setting up his Trade; went out a Quarter-master of Foot, and continued in the Wars till he forgot what he fought for; in time became a Colonel, and (in the outward appearance) very zealous, and frequent in praying, preaching, and pressing for Righteousnes and Freedom, and highly esteemed in the Army on that account when honesty was in fashion; yet having at the same time (like his General) an evil Tincture of that spirit that loved and sought after the favour and praise of Man more then that of God, as by woful experience in both of them hath since appeared, he could not further believe or persevere upon that account, but by degrees fell off: and this was he who with Colonel *White*, brought Musqueteers, and turned the honest Members left behind in the Little Parliament out of the House. Complying thus kindly with the Protectors Designes and Interest, was made (*a*) Major General of *Hantshire* and *Sussex*; was of the late Parliament; hath advanced his interest greatly, and in so great esteem and favour at Court, as he is judged the onely fit man to have Major General *Lamberts* place and command, as Major General of the Army; and having so far addanced, is in a fair way to the Protectorship hereafter, if he be not served as *Lambert* was. He being so very considerable a person, and of such great worth, there is no question of his deserts and

(a) *His Salary* 1141*l.* 3 s. 3 d. *besides Major-Generalship*

fitneſs to be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe; the rather, for that he *never in all his life* (as he ſaith) *fought againſt any ſuch thing as a ſingle perſon, or a Negative Voyce, but onely to put down* Charles *and ſet up* Oliver, and hath his end.

29. Colonel *Berry*, his Original was from the Iron Works, as a Clerk or Overſeer, betook himſelf to the Wars on the Parliaments ſide, profited greatly in his undertaking, and advanced his intereſt very far; who though he wore not the Jeſters Coat, yet being ſo ready to act his part, and pleaſe his General, in time he became a Colonel of Horſe in the Army, afterward a Major-General of divers Counties, a command fit for a Prince, wherein he might learn to lord it in an Arbitrary way beforehand at his pleaſure; that he is of complying principles with the Court, his preferment ſufficiently ſpeaks out (neither ought any other be believed of him, or any of his brethren, without a real demonſtration to the contrary) ſo that he may well paſs for one to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce over the people, being ſo far advanced and gotten out of the pit above them; and if he did formerly fight againſt a Negative Voyce, and lording it over the people, it may be forgiven him.

30. Colonel *Cooper*, ſometime a Shop-keeper, or Salter in *Southwark*, a Member of *Thomas* (b) *Goodwins* Church, one formerly of very high principles for common Juſtice and Freedom, like his brother *Tichborn* The Army then in *Scotland*, ſending into *England* for faithful praying men to make Officers of, the honeſt people in the Burrough recommended him to the General, in order to have a command; who accordingly went down, but left his principles behind him, and eſpouſed other; was made a Colonel at the firſt daſh; and though he began late, yet hath ſo well improved his intereſt, as he hath already gotten as many hundreds *per annum*, as he had hundred pounds when he left his Trade: he hath a Regiment of Foot in *Scotland*, and another in *Ireland*, where he is Major-General of the North in *Venables* room, and Governour of *Carrick fergus*, ſo as he is in a very hopeful way to be a great man indeed: he was of the latter Parliaments, and there is full proof that he is every way thorough-paced and true to the new Court intereſt: ſo that upon the whole, he alſo may be counted fit to be a Lord of the Other Houſe, and to have a Negative Voyce over the good people in *Southwark*, if they pleaſe, and all the people of theſe Lands beſide, it being the Protectors pleaſure; the rather, he being the Mirrour of the times for thorough change of principles, Alderman *Tichborn* and *O. P.* excepted.

(b) *Note him for the goodly ſpeech he made to his new Protector.*

31. Alderman *Pack*, then Sir *Chriſtopher*, now Lord

Pack:

Pack; formerly a Cloth-drawers prentice in *London*, and his rise by dealing in Cloth, near the beginning of the Long Parliament, was made an Alderman, was then very discreet, and medled little, more like a Neuter or close Malignant, then a Zealot for the Cause; was a Commissioner of the Customs, and one of the Trustees for the sale of Bishops Lands, where he feather'd his nest; also Sheriff, and Lord Maior of *London* next after Alderman *Viner*: the Protector taking on him the Goverment, the Sunshine of the new Court pleased him, and brought him in full complyance: he was one of the last Parliament, and zealous to re-establish Kingship in the person of the (*c*) Protector, and judged the onely meet man to bring the Petition into the House, *praying him to accept of, and take it upon him*; which though he then refused, yet (as is reported) hath since repented his then refusal. However, the now Lord *Pack* deserves well at his hands for that good service, who being a true Kingling, and of right principles to the Court interest, having also been a Lord (to wit, Maior) once before, may upon the whole be counted very worthy to be again so called and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over *London*, and all the people of these Lands beside.

(c) For which good service, upon his Petition to the Protector, he discharged him from an account of 16000 *l.* which he & others were lyable to make good to the Treasury of the Customs.

32. Alderman *Tichborn*, then Sir *Robert*, now Lord *Tichborn*; at the beginning of the Long Parliament, when a great Spirit was stirring for Liberty and Justice, many worthy Petitions & Complaints were made against Patentees, Bishops, and the Earl of *Strafford*: he being the Son of a Citizen, and young, fell in and espoused the good Cause and principles then on Foot, and thereby became very popular, and was greatly cryed up by the good people of the City, *&c.* His rise was first in the Military way, where he soon became a Colonel, and by the Parliament made Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; and though he was a Colonel, yet never went out to fight, but upon his pretending he could better oppose the illegal proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, if he were among them, by means of the well-affected in the Ward he became an Alderman very timely, and then soon began to cool and lose his former Zeal and Principles, and left off preaching (as his Pastor Mr. *Lockyer* the Church) to his brother *George Cockain* He was afterward Sheriff and Lord Mayor in his turn; was also of the Committees for the sale of States Lands, whereby he advanced his interest and revenue considerably: out of Zeal to the publick, he offered the Parliament to serve them freely as a Commissioner of the Customs, whereby he supplanted another, and planted himself in his room, and then with the rest of his brethren, petitioned the Committee of the Navy for a Salary, and had it; notwithstanding he was so well rewarded for his pains (after he had pretended to serve them for nothing) yet with his Brother Colonel *Harvy* and Captain *Langham*

to dissolve it; one of the late Parliament also: he hath by degrees sadly lost his principles, and forgotten the Good Old Cause, and espoused and taken up another; being so very officious for the new Court-interest, and such a stickler for them, he is become a great Favorite: it's not hard to read his change, it being in so great Letters. All things considered, he is, no question, fit to be called *Lord Tichborn*, being also so willing to receive and resolved to own that Title whoever maligns it, as also of the Judgment *that whatever passes from him in any other name, will be void in Law:* wherefore to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over *London*, and all the good people of these Lands, is very suitable to him; and though he was so great an Opponent to these things formerly, it's no matter; then was then, and now is now.

33. *Sir William Roberts*, a Gentleman who in the time of the Bishops ruffling, went into *Holland*; and lived there for a season; the Parliament ruling, and in war with the King, came over again, and after the then mode, found favour, having upon the forementioned account been out of the Land, and was made a great Committee-man, and in much employment, whereby he well advanced his interest, and is grown a great man. He was of the little Parliament, and helped to break it, and then (according to *Rev.* 11. 10.) rejoyced and made merry with the rest of his brethren in Colonel *Sydenhams* Chamber, *&c.* as the Lawyers and other vild persons made Bonfires, and drank Sack at the Temple and elsewhere: but if ever a spirit of Life from God (which is not far off) comes in to raise up that honest spirit by which some of them were acted, will not he, his brethren, and the rest of that earthly rout, (the false spirit of Magistracy and Ministry) be tormented and afraid? He was of the Parliaments since, and no doubt of right principles to the Court-interest, wherein his own is bound up: Is one that helps on the bondage in divers great (d) Committees where he sits; and is therefore, no question, the more fit to be called *Lord Roberts*, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, being so greatly experienced in that way already, having continued in the aforesaid Committees so long.

(d) *His Salary 900 l. per annum though he hath a good estate.*

34. Colonel *John Jones*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, one of the Long Parliament, was a Commissioner in *Ireland* for governing that Nation under the Parliament. One of good principles for common Justice and Freedom, had he kept them, and not fallen into temptation; he helped to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule; hath a considerable Revenue, and it's likely did not lose by his employment: he is Governour of the Isle of *Anglesey*, and lately married the Protectors Sister, (a Wid-

dow) by which means he might have become a great man indeed, did not ſomething ſtick, which he cannot well get down: he is not thorough-paced for the Court-proceedings, nor is his conſcience fully hardned againſt the Good Old Cauſe: but there is great hope no queſtion) that in time he may be towardly: however, (for relation ſake) he may be counted fit (with his Name-ſake and Country man *Philip*) to be called *Lord Jones*, and to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the people; and all his being againſt ſuch things formerly, may be forgiven, and not once remembred againſt him.

39. Mr. *Edmond Thomas*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, of conſiderable means, a friend of *Philip Joneſes*, and allyed to *Walter Strickland*, (both of the Council) and brought in upon their account; and of complying principles, no queſtion, to ſay no more of him, (not having been long in play) being none of the great Zealots or high Sectaries (ſo called) in *Wales*, may doubtleſs be counted wiſe and good enough to make a ſimple Lord of the Other Houſe, and to be called *Lord Thomas*, and to have a Negative Voyce over all the good people in *Wales*, with his Country-men *John* and *Philip*, and over all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

36. Sir *Francis Ruſſel*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Cambridgeſhire*, of a conſiderable Revenue: in the beginning of the Wars was firſt for the King, then for the Parliament, and a Colonel of Foot under the Earl of *Mancheſter*; a man (like *William Sedgwick*) high flown, but not ſerious or ſubſtantial in his principles: he continued in his command till the new Model, then took offence, and fell off, or laid aſide by them: no great Zealot for the cauſe, therefore not judged honeſt, ſerious or wiſe enough to be of the little Parliament, yet was of theſe latter Parliaments: Is alſo Chamberlain of *Cheſter* at about 500 *l. per annum*; he married his eldeſt Daughter to *Harry Cromwel*, ſecond ſon of the Protector, then Colonel of Horſe, now Lord Deputy (ſo called) of *Ireland*, another to Colonel *Reynolds*, a new Knight, and General of the Engliſh Army in *France*, under Cardinal *Mazarine*, ſince (with (*e*) Colonel *White* and others) caſt away coming from *Mardike*: there is no queſtion but his principles are for Kingſhip and the new Court, being ſo greatly concern'd therein: wherefore it were great pity if he ſhould not alſo be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord of the Other Houſe, his Son-in-law being ſo great a Lord, and have a Negative Voyce over *Cambridgeſhire*, and all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

(e) White, *who aſſiſted Col.* Goff *to turn the honeſt Members left behind in the little Parliament out of the Houſe.*

37. Sir *William Strickland*, Knight of the old

the cauſe of fighting with, and cutting off the late Kings head, and ſuppreſſing the Lords, their Houſe and Negative Voyce: He was of theſe latter Parliaments, and of good complyance, no queſtion, with the new Court, and ſettling the Protector anew in all thoſe things for which the King was cut off: wherefore he is fit, no doubt, to be taken out of the Houſe and made a Lord; the rather, for that his younger brother (*Walter*) is ſo great a Lord, and by whom in all likelyhood he will be ſteer'd to uſe his Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over *Yorkſhire*, and the people of theſe Lands, to the intereſt of the Court.

38. Sir *Richard Onſloe*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Surrey*, of good parts, and a conſiderable revenue; he was of the Long Parliament, and with much ado (thorough his policy) ſteer'd his courſe between the two Rocks of King and Parliament, weather'd ſome ſore Storms: was not his man taken in his company by the Guard in *Southwark*, with Commiſſions of Array in his pocket from the King, and ſcurrilous Songs againſt the Roundheads? Yet by his intereſt rode it out until Colonel *Pride* came with his Purge, then ſuffered loſs, and came no more in play till about *Worceſter* fight; when, by the help of ſome friends in Parliament, he was impowered to raiſe and lead as Col. a Regiment of *Surrey*-men againſt the Scots and their King, but came too late to fight, it being over: being popular in *Surrey*, he was of the latter Parliaments; is fully for Kingſhip, and was never otherwiſe, and ſtickled much among the 70 King'ings to that end; and ſeeing he cannot have young *Charles*, old *Oliver* will ſerve his turn, ſo he have one; ſo that he is very fit to be Lord *Onſloe*, and to be taken out of the Houſe, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over *Surrey* if they pleaſe, and all the people of theſe Lands beſide, whether they pleaſe or not.

39. Mr *John Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, and Brother to Commiſſioner *Fiennes*, brought in, it is likely, for one upon his ſcore, is in a kind ſuch a one as they call a Sectary, but no great ſtickler; therefore not being redeemed from the fear and favour of man, will, it is probable, follow his brother, who is (as it is thought) much ſteer'd by old Subtilty, his father that lies in his Den, (as *Thurloe* by his Mr St. *Johns*) and will ſay *No* with the reſt, when any thing oppoſes the intereſt of the new Court, their power and greatneſs; and may therefore paſs for one to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all in *Oxfordſhire* (the Univerſity men onely excepted) and over all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

40. Sir *John Hubbard*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Norfolk*, of a conſiderable Eſtate, part where-

of came lately to him by the Death of a Kinſman: he was of theſe latter Parliaments, but not of the former; had medled very little, if at all, in throwing down Kingſhip, but hath been very much helping to re-eſtabliſh and build it up again, and a great ſtickler among the late Kinglings, who petitioned the Protector to be King: his principles being ſo right for Kingſhip and Tyranny, he is in great favour at Court as well as *Dick Ingoldsby*, and, no queſtion, deſerves to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the Houſe to exerciſe a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all the good men in *Norfolk*, and all the people of theſe Lands beſide, being become ſo very tame and gentle.

41. Sir *Thomas Honywood*, Knight of the Old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Eſſex*, of a conſiderable Revenue: he was a Committee man in the time of the Long Parliament, and alſo a Military man, and led as Colonel a Regiment of *Eſſex*-men to the fight at *Worceſter*; came in good time, and fought well againſt Kingſhip and Tyrranny in the Houſe of the *Stuarts*; was of the laſt Parliament: he is not ſo wiſe as *Solomon*, or ſo ſubſtantial and thorough in his principles for Righteouſneſs and Freedom as *Job*, (*chap.* 29.) but rather ſoft in his ſpirit, and too eaſie (like a Noſe of Wax) to be turned on that ſide where the greateſt ſtrength is: being therefore of ſo hopeful principles for the New Court-intereſt, and ſo likely to comply with their will and pleaſure, no doubt need be made of his fitneſs to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all the good men in *Eſſex* (the now Lord of *Warwick*, the Protectors Brother-in-law, excepted) and all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

42. Lord *Ewre*, a Gentleman of *Yorkſhire*, not very bulky or imperious for a Lord; he was once well eſteemed of for honeſty, and therefore choſen to be one of the little Parliament; hath alſo been of all the Parliaments ſince: the *Yorkſhire* men happily may like his being new Lorded; and that he ſhould have a Negative Voyce over them; the rather, becauſe they never choſe him to any ſuch thing: the Protector being ſo well ſatisfied with his principles, and eaſineſs (like his fellow Lord *Honywood*) to be wrought up to do whatever their will and pleaſure is, and to ſay, *No*, when they would have him; it is very meet he alſo paſs for one to be taken out of the houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other houſe, not onely over *Yorkſhire*, but all the good people of the Commonwealth beſide, being a Lord of the old ſtamp already.

43. Mr. *Hampden*, (now Lord *Hampden*) a young Gentleman

tleman of *Buckinghamshire*, son of the late Colonel *Hampden*, that Noble Patriot and Defender of the Rights and Liberties of the English Nation, of famous memory never to be forgotten, for withstanding the King in the case of Ship-money, being also one of the five impeached Members, which the said King endeavoured to have pulled out of the Parliament, whereupon followed such feud, war, and shedding of blood. This young Gentleman Mr. *Hampden*, was the last of sixty two which were added singly by the Protector after the choyce of fifty together; it is very likely that Colonel *Ingoldsby*, or some other friend at Court, got a Cardinals Hat for him, thereby to settle and secure him to the interest of the new Court, and wholly take him off from the thoughts of ever following his fathers steps, or inheriting his noble vertues, as likewise that the honest men in *Buckinghamshire*, and all others that are lovers of Freedom and Justice, that cleaved so cordially to, and went so cheerfully along with his Father in the beginning of the late War, might be out of all hopes of him, and give him over for lost to the Good Old Cause, and inheriting his Fathers noble spirit and principles, though he doth his Lands. He was of the latter Parliament, and found right, saving in the design upon which he was made a Lord after all the rest, and the Protectors pleasure. It is very hard to say how fit he is to be a Lord, and how well a Negative Voyce over the good people of this Land, and his Fathers friends in particular, will become the son of such a Father; and how well the aforesaid good people (now called Sectaries) will like of it: but being it is as it is, let him pass for one as fit to be taken out of the house with the rest to have a Negative Voyce, and let him exercise it in the Other House over the good people for a season.

Sir *Arthur Haslerigg*. Lord? No; stop there! not Lord *Haslerigg*; a Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of a very large Estate and Revenue, was one of the Long Parliament, and one of the five impeached Members whom the King endeavoured to have pulled out of the House with the other, but was hindered from doing of it; was a Colonel in the Army, and adventured far in the Wars, continued in that Parliament till the dissolution thereof; was also chosen of these Latter Parliaments, but not permitted to sit at the first; he was by the Protector (as may be seen in the printed List) cut out for a Lord of the Other House, and to have a wooden Dagger (to wit, a Negative Voyce) with the rest; but he missed his way: and instead of going into the Other House among the simple Negative men, the

Off-

(f) Off-spring of the Baſtard of *William* the ſixth Duke of *Normandy*, he went into the Parliament-Houſe among his fellow Engliſhmen, and there ſpake freely, bearing a good witneſs in behalf of the Good Old Cauſe, the Rights and Liberties of the people of *England*; at which the Court were vexed and ſore diſpleaſed. However, for all this loſing of his way, and the loſs ſuſtained by it, his Fame and Name amongſt all true Engliſh ſpirits, will be higher and more honourable then the ſimple Title of a *new Lord* could make him: and inſtead of a Negative Voyce in the other Houſe, he will be honoured by after Ages as a rare *Phœnix*, that of forty four was found ſtanding alone to his principles and the Good Old Cauſe ſo bled for: Oh ſad and wonderful! but one of forty four to be found ſtanding firm to ſo noble a Cauſe as ever was on foot ſince the world began? Let all true Engliſh ſpirits love and honour him, and that will be better then a Feather in his Cap, or a wooden Dagger. His Name for ever in the Chronicles will live, as one that was a true Patriot of his Countries Liberties; which noble Action (if he perſevere and be more refined in that honeſt ſpirit) may deſervedly obliterate all humane frailties and miſ-carriages of his during the ſitting of the Long Parliament; and the free people of *England* may, doubtleſs, for ever bury them in oblivion. No queſtion the Protector found he was miſtaken in him, and that he was not fit to be a Lord, or to have a Negative Voyce, being of no more complying principles to his intereſt and deſignes, and the then new Model of Government, and will ſcarcely adventure to give him a ſecond invitation to that great honour and dignity he ſo ungratefully and diſdainfully ſlighted.

(f) See Armies *Declaration in* Looking-Glaſs, pa. 5. (*ſay they*) *The firſt ground and riſe of Tyranny over the free people of this Nation, did proceed from the Baſtard of* William *the ſixth, Duke of* Normandy, *who to prevent the Engliſh of all relief by their Parliaments, created Lords by his Patent and prerogative to ſit by Succeſſion in the Parliament as Repreſentors of his Conqueſt and Tyranny over us, and not by Election of the people as the Repreſentors and Patrons of the Commonwealth; and to make his uſurpation firm and inviolable, he ſubdued the Law-giving power of the free people in Parliament to the Negative Voyce of himſelf and poſterity; and under the yoke of this Norman Captivity & Villainage, we have been held by that Succeſſion to this very day, &c.* See *large Petition*, Pag. 11, 12. *of that Book.*

There was one or two more of the new Champions, that with their wooden Daggers went into the Other Houſe to fight againſt the Rights and Liberties of the good people of theſe Lands; but their Names being wanting, and not worthy the enquiring after, nothing can be ſaid of their noble Vertues, ſave that in all likelyhood they were of ſuch worthy principles as their fellows were of, and ſuch as would concur to carry on any deſign or intereſt they ſhould be put upon, and would ſay *No* with the reſt, when any thing came in queſtion that ſeemed to be againſt the Protectors height and abſoluteneſs, or intereſt of the new Court; which he that hath but half an eye may ſee, was the onely deſigne of calling them thither, as a Balance of Government to the Parliament, ſo greatly (though falſly) pretended for the good of the people.

There were also of this chosen number of Sixty two, some of the old Earls and Lords called Peers, which stood off, (*viz.* three Earls, *Warwick*, *Musgrave* and *Manchester*, and two Lords, *Say* and *Wharton*) and sate not at all, disdaining, as some thought, to sit with these new up-start Lords; though others again apprehend that this their forbearance, was onely out of their old State-policy, till they saw whether a House of Lords formerly so abominated and thrown down (by the consent and desire of the good people) would again be resented and established, and then intended to come in; but I shall leave it: Some were in *Scotland*, *viz.* General *Monk*, Earl of *Cassils*, Lord *Warriston*, and Sir *William Lockhart*, which persons may also discover to him that hath but half an eye, what a pitiful, carnal, low design they are carrying on. Some in *Ireland*, viz. *Harry Cromwel*, Lord Deputy (so called) Recorder *Steel*, and Col. *Tomlinson*: some it may be had no great mind to it, to wit, Colonel *Popham*, Mr. *Pierpoint*: others it's probable were letted by political or State-illness, or other occasions, *viz.* chief Justice St. *Johns*, Mr. *John Crew*, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, so as they also appeared not, there being not above forty four, or forty five of that worthy choyce of sixty two, that appeared and sate there; and it's very likely some think there were too many of them.

Thus far the Description and Narrative. Three or four general Queries are further proposed as a close to the whole; and it is humbly offered to all ingenious people, and queried,

First, Whether if it should come to pass (as how soon we know not) that that noble spirit should (like a Lyon raised from sleep) rise again in the English people, such as it was in forty one or forty two, or about that time, whether these *Champions* with their feathers in their *Caps*, and their Wooden Daggers, and those fifty three persons who pretended to settle the Government by the *humble Petition and Advice*, would be able to fight with, stand against, and overcome the same any otherwise then their Predecessors the Lords Temporal, and the Bishops the Lords Spiritual did then? And whether it would not in all likelyhood fare with them and their Dependents the Patentees of the Excise, and all others employed by them, that so oppress and impoverish the Nation, as formerly it did with them, if not far worse? They may please to think of it at their leasure.

Secondly, Whether in these five years now past of the Protectoral Government, that blessed Reformation which the Protector (then General) and other Grandees of the Army so often promised, and for not bringing forth of which they pretend they dissolved the old Parliament, hath been so set upon as to make any the least proceed therein? Or rather, hath there not been a gradual and an apparent relapsing into those very Evils and Enormities formerly so greatly sha-

ken, and in some degree broken, but now healed again of their wound, and flourishing afresh with open face; the spirit of wickedness and profaneſs being risen very high, even among Professors, like the unclean spirit cast out, and entring again? And in particular, that abominable corruption and abuse in the Law, and Administration of Justice, touching which the Protector (so called) sometime said, *It was not to be endured in a Christian Commonwealth, that some should so enrich and greaten themselves in the ruine of others.* So likewise that often complain'd of Grievance of Tythes, touching which he also said, (as was lately attested in an open Court of Judicature, several standing by to witness the truth thereof, to whom the words were spoken) *That if he did not take away Tythes, by the third of September next,* (to wit, 1654) *or such a time, they should call him the greatest Juggler that ever was*) *and would juggle in all things else.* Yet is there any thing done in either of these? or any thing gone about tending thereunto, now in these five years? as if it were so, that no fruit would ever grow upon such a tree, (*viz.* the Monarchical Foundation) which the Lord hath pulled up and cursed, as *the barren Fig-tree* was: onely there is one goodly Amendment, to wit, a Confirmation of the Act for *treble damages*, to the undoing of many honest men that upon conscientious grounds do scruple the payment of them. And as for the Law and Lawyers, they are as before, if not much worse: and is there any ground of hope that the next five years (should he continue so long) will produce any better fruit then the five which are already past?

Thirdly, Whether this Calculation of these ignoble Lords of the new Stamp, being of several complexions, and standing in the aforementioned Capacities and Relations, having also such dependence upon, and lying under so great Engagements unto the Protector (so called) as his Sons and Kindred, flattering Courtiers, corrupt Lawyers, degenerated sword-men, and a sort of luke-warm indifferent Country Knights, Gentlemen and Citizens, most of them self-interested salary-men, be not likely (according to the very specious pretence) to prove a brave Balance of Government? And whether the good people of this Land are likely to have their just Rights and Freedoms, or Religious men the Liberty of their Consciences by this Constitution, any otherwise then according to the pleasure of the Protector and the *Court*? Or then they had in the time of the late King? And whether this calculation were made to any other end then so?

Lastly, Whether all things soberly weighed and considered, the times be now so happy and blessed, as some do loudly bespeak them to be? And whether for the future we are likely to have such prosperity, success and good days as some so largely promise themselves? and others it may be expected? Or whether such smiling upon old

wickedneſs, and frowning and turning the back upon Righteouſneſs' ſuppreſſing its growth, be any comfortable ground of ſuch hope and expectation? Or whether upon the whole Series of things, as they now appear, there be not rather to be expected ſome ſadder matter, if the LORD in mercy prevent not? Let the wiſe in heart conſider.

THE END.

Reader, *If thy patience be not quite worne out, read the following Poſt-ſcript, which makes mention of the late flattering Addreſſes: it may concern you. As alſo a Vindication of Mr.* John Portmans, *(formerly Secretary to the Navy late a Priſoner for truth in the Tower, whom that old Malignant* Nedham, *the new Court-Pamphleter, hath falſly aſperſed in the late Diurnals. After which, is a third Narrative corrected, which the Author of this ſecond Narrative finds indirectly added by another hand to his Narrative reprinted without his knowledge.*

A Poſt-Script to the Reader.

THE foregoing Narrative was compoſing and preparing to have come forth (*like apples of gold in pictures of ſilver*) in the fitteſt ſeaſon, during the life-time of *Oliver* the late Protector (ſo called) and calculated for that end, among other, that as in a Glaſs he might clearly ſee his mutability and changeableneſs in his principles, as alſo his *Judas*-like treachery and deceit, and how wickedly he had dealt with the Lord, his People, and the Nation, and the righteous Cauſe on foot therein; but the Lord having in anſwer to the earneſt deſires and prayers of ſome of his faithful remnant, and in great mercy to the Nation and the good people therein, and the righteous Cauſe, removed and taken him out of the way, it was thought fit however to publiſh it for the ſake of his Aſſociates and Confederates he hath left behind him, who may happily make ſome uſe of it; as alſo that the ſtanders by, yea, the whole Nation, might likewiſe ſee and judge of what hath lately fallen out in this our day.

It is ſaid of *Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat*, That he not onely ſinned himſelf, but made *Iſrael* to ſin; and there were thoſe of his Confederates that then ſinned with him, and after he was dead and gone, of whom it is recorded, That *they walked in the ways, and departed not from the ſins of Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat who made Iſrael to ſin.*

The parallel hereof we have in *England* in this our day: *Oliver* the late Protector (ſo called) who (*Jeroboam*-like) ſo greatly appeared with

the people for Justice and Freedom against Oppression, highly professing and declaring for the same, hath sinned in the breach of those Protestations and Declarations, in building again those things he had been so greatly instrumental to destroy; therein surpassing not onely the deeds of the wicked who were cut off upon the like account, but also of *Jeroboam*, who never made such professions and declarations as he had done.

There also are of his Confederates (as the Confederates of *Jeroboam*) that sinned with him in his Apostacy and Revolt, & do yet continue in those sins, and walking in his steps now he is dead and gone, as if they took no notice of the displeasure and wrath of God revealed from Heaven against him, in cutting him off for his unrighteousnes. *Israel* smarted sorely for their evil, and at last were carried away captive: *England* hath likewise suffered, and is brought very low, as tradesmen of all sorts shop-keepers and others both in City and Country find by such sad and woful experience as they never did before, nor in the memory of man was the like ever known or heard of; and what may further suffer, the Lord (who will not be mocked) onely knows. For how unworthy are the people of this Generation, not onely the more dark and foordid, but too many who profes to be Saints, and are Pastors and Members of Churches, nay, some who are Mercurial, and more high-flown, that once spake the *language* o' *Zion*, & highly appeared for the *Good Old Cause*, who notwithstanding they have seen the mighty Arm and Power of God displayed, in bringing down the unrighteous, oppressive, high and lofty ones (with their foundation) for their unrighteousnes and oppression; yet have so far forgotten the Good Old Cause so signally owned from Heauen, and are so besotted and degenerated, into a self-seeking, slavish and enslaving spirit, as they not onely justifie, but strengthen their hands, who (instead of pressing forward with more refinedness in that work and cause, leading to what it shall be when the promises and propheses relating to the Kingdom of Christ and *Zion* shall be fulfilled) have made a Captain or Protector, and are gone back to *Egypt*, (*viz.* the old wicked foundation and things of *Monarchy* that have been destroyed) and thereby under a new name upholding and keeping the people under the old Oppressions: and do say of (*g*) *Oliver* their late Egyptian Captain, who hatched this Cockatrice Egge, and brought forth all this wickedness, and thereby did more hurt to the Nation then ever he did it good, and for which his memory will deservedly for ever stink in the Nostrils of the Lords faithful people, That *he was a* Moses, *the great Father and Protector of his people, our late most worthy Prince that used all means to deliver us from bondage, by whom we enjoy freedom in spiritual and civil concernments: &c. most excellent Prince of happy memory, the famous Champion of our Liberties, &c. the Father, Protector and Buckler of these Nations, and the people of God who rescued oppressed and [illegible]*

(g) *In their Addresses to his son* Richard *his worthy Successour.*

people, and a Lover of their Civil Rights, &c. who well deserves to be a pattern to all succeeding Princes, &c. our gratious Benefactor, a nursing Father to his people, by whose hand the yoke of Bondage hath been broken both from the Necks and Consciences of good people, &c. an instrument of unspeakable Blessings, all whose great Enterprises the Lord constantly prospered with high success, &c. The great Protector of our Peace and Joy, who admirably got and (h) *never lost, but left three Nations in Peace, &c. We cannot but deeply resent that sad stroke of Providence that took away the Breath of our Nostrils, and smote our head from off our Shoulders, your Highnesses most gloriously renowned Father. Our Elijah, &c. your most illustrious, accomplished, most glorious, heroical, most renowned, blessed, most holy, serene, princely Father, that sacred Person, the delight of our Eyes, our glorious Sun is set, that unspeakable loss, the delight of our Eyes, and the Breath of our Nostrils, &c. But alas! this our* Moses *the Servant of the Lord is dead; and shall we not weep? If we weep not for him, yet we cannot but weep for our selves; we cannot but look after him, crying, Our Father, our Father, the Chariots of Israel and the Horsemen thereof, &c.* Falsly and wickedly alluding to *Moses* and *Elijah*, those two, for ever to be honoured, faithful Servants of the Lord: with many other the like fawning, blasphemous, lying Expressions, have they, in those wicked Addresses, wherein they lye and flatter: for the Lord and his faithful Remnant know he was not so, especially in his latter days, but was rather acted by the backsliding spirit of *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*, as also the famous and renowned Princes of the Congregation; yea the Congregation it self, who rebelled against the Spirit of the Lord in *Moses*, *Caleb* and *Joshua*, &c. and would not press on to *Canaan* (the work of that day) but said, *Let us make a Captain and return into Egypt*, and would have stoned *Caleb* and *Joshua* because they would have had them gone forward: As also by the spirit of *Ahab*, *Jehu*, and the rest of the backsliding wicked Kings of *Israel* and *Judah*: The spirit of the Beast and false Propher, in the former and present Monarchs of this and other Nations, which the Lord hath, and will disown and curse; but not the Spirit of *Elijah*, *Moses*, *Caleb* and *Joshua*, the Lords faithful persevering ones of old, as by what is before and afterwards mentioned doth too plainly and sadly appear; for he not onely endeavoured to establish himself in this *Tyranny*, but before his departure, when he scarce had his sences, or could hardly speak, appointed (as some report, though some think otherwise) his forementioned eldest son *Richard*, to succeed him in the Government, to support and maintain that Apostacy and Wickedness, which himself and *Thurlo*, *&c.* had been the first Contrivers, and then Actors of, thereby to hold us perpetually under the old Monarchical Egyptian Bondage; which was no sooner effected, and he proclaimed, but the aforementioned Addressors as they blasphemously and flatteringly*

(h) *Have you forgot Hispaniola and the war with Spain?*

Num. 14.

ſpeak in way of honouring his Father, ſo in the ſame Addreſſes do they ſpeak of him, falſly and wickedly alluding to good *Joſhua*, *Solomon* and *Eliſha*, who ſucceeded *Moſes*, *David* and *Elijah*, after their death, ſaying to this purpoſe: *We humbly beg, That though your renowned Father, who as a deſigned inſtrument, helpt us out of* Egypt, (*having* Canaan *in his eye*) *was even then called to Mount* Nebo *to dye there; yet you as another* Joſhua *with his ſpirit re-doubled upon you, may by the efficacious conduct of the Captain of the Lords Hoſt, lead us into a more full poſſeſſion of Truth and Righteouſneſs*, &c. *In times of old, when God took away* Moſes *from his people, in tender Mercy he gave them a* Joſhua *to ſucceed him: Such are our hopes of your Highneſs. Gods aim and end in taking away his* Moſes, *was to uſher you in, his* Joſhua, *&c. But ſince it was the will of God our glorious Sun ſhould ſet, and that even whilſt he was aſcending, we ought to ſubmit unto it: it is no little Alleviation to our Sorrow, that though our Sun be ſet, no Night hath followed, but our Evening hath been light, by raiſing you Highneſs into your Royal Fathers Seat*, &c. *You are our great Maſter, the perſon deſigned by God and Man to reign over us, &c. It begets no little joy in our ſpirits, when we behold the Sun of that Father by a divine Providence ſucceed him in the Throne by his own appointment, given us as a moſt choyce Legacy and his laſt Bleſſing, &c. A Pledge of divine Love and Goodneſs to theſe Nations, &c.* Some ſaying, *If his Father had not appointed him to ſucceed him, the common intereſt and peace of the Nation, without Gods aſſiſtance, had periſhed together with him, &c. Happy Succeſſour, in whom we ſhall be able to ſay, Mercy and Truth are met together, under whoſe Government Righte uſneſs and Peace hath kiſſed each other, of whoſe exceeding Vertues and Endowments we have had experience*, &c. *God hath been pleaſed in the midſt of Judgement to remember Mercy, in appointing your Highneſs to ſucceed your Father; your moſt excellent ſerene Highneſs, a branch of that princely ſtock, on you our hopes reſt,* Richard *by the Grace of God Lord Protector; your moſt ſerene Highneſs, our Soveraign and General, the nobleſt branch of that renowned ſtock*: and deſire *that he might build up unto perfection upon that* (wicked) *Foundation which his Fathers bleſſed hand had laid. And pray that the ſpirit of their departed* Elijah, *even the Chariots and Horſemen of Iſrael, might reſt upon him*, &c. And a great deal more of this blaſphemous flattering ſtuff, which would be too tedious to relate: Which Addreſſes, *The humble Petition and Advice*, being ſo often mentioned, and their deſiring him to keep the Sword Military in his Hand, the deſigne in them, and ſtrain of Expreſſions ſo like to other, begets a ſhrewd ſuſpition, they were rather hatch'd at the Court by Secretary *Thurlo*, and the old malignant Pamphleter, lying, railing *Rabſhakeh*, and Defamer of the Lords people, *Nedham*, alias *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, who formerly writ for the King againſt the Parliament: and by their Mercenary Emiſſaries and Agents ſuggeſted to

and forced upon the ſimple people (as the Addreſſes to his Father were formerly upon the Army and elſewhere, rather then in their firſt motion naturally flowing from the Addreſſors: which the Lord in due time will diſcover: and not onely theſe, but alſo that great Independent Doctor (ſo called) *Thomas Goodwin*, he (*Aaron*-like) comes in as a Leader or one of the firſt among them, to encourage the rejoycing and dancing about this new golden Calf; and in the ſpeech that he made (pretendedly in the name and by the appointment of the Paſtors and Meſſengers of above 100 congregational Churches from ſeveral parts of the Nation (as ſays the Pamphlet) ſays he, *We come with hearty acknowledgment of the beſt Liberties enjoyed under your Highneſs now bleſſed Father*, &c. *all which have been continued to us through the Protection of the great* Mordecai *that ſought the Weal of his people, and ſpake* (k) *peace to all his ſeed: bleſſed be God for his unſpeakable gift*, &c. *which we are here come joyntly to acknowledge to your Highneſs*, &c. *We alſo come full of rejoycing, bleſſing God for ſo happy and quiet a ſettlement of the Nation and Government in your Perſon and Succeſſion:* Solomon, *though he had his name from peace, yet was not his firſt entrance ſo peaceable as this of yours*, &c. And after mentioning about what they met at the *Savoy*, and that his Father knew of the meeting beforehand, and approved of it, and of a Declaration they had drawn up to clear themſelves from the aſperſions laid upon them, and laying down therein what the principles of the Independents were, *&c.* *And now* (ſays he) *we preſent to your Highneſs what we have done, and commit to your truſt the common faith once delivered to the Saints, the Goſpel, and the ſaving truths of it, being a national endowment bequeathed by Chriſt himſelf at his Aſcention, and committed to ſome in the Nations behalf; committed to my truſt*, ſaith Paul, *in the name of the Miniſters; and we look at the Magiſtrate as* (l) Cuſtos utriuſque Tabulæ, *and ſo* (m) *commit it to your truſt as our chief Magiſtrate, &c. and we bleſs you out of* Zion, *&c.* Which practice and ſpeaking, eſpecially conſidered as the caſe now ſtands, and as to the perſon to whom it is ſpoken, having alſo, according to the Doctors ſence, no footing in Scripture, is the practice and language of *Babylon*, and not of *Zion*, and greatly diſcovers that the poor Doctor never had a true Tincture within him, or taſte of ſweetneſs in communion with God in the diſcovery of that Glory of *Zion*, and Kingdom of Chriſt, he ſo largely hath ſpoken and writ of, but had it from Books and hear-ſay; for it is impoſſible that one who hath truly taſted of that Glory, except he be deſperately infatuated, or holds falling away, ſhould bring forth ſuch curſed untimely fruit, ſo contrary to the true light and ſpirit of *Zion*, as this is. Were not the Biſhops, and the ſimple Clergie, who were acted by their fear or favour, formerly condemned by him and others for ſtiling the late and former Kings, *Defenders of the faith, and ſupreme head of the Church under Chriſt*; ſo generally

(k) *Was imprisoning the Lords people for their faithfulneſs to the Good Old Cauſe, and leaving them there when he dyed, a Mordecai's ſpirit, and ſpeaking peace? Well ſaid* Doctor

(l) *To wit, Keeper of both Tables.*

(m) *Do not theſe ſeveral Churches by their ſilence hold forth that they conſent to what their Paſtors and Meſſengers have done herein? and ſo are falſen in with, and Abettors of the Apoſtacy of this day? And if it be not ſo, ought they not to declare a-*

ackowledged in its original to proceed from *Harry* the 8. who for ſelf-ends, not the glory of God, dethron'd the Papal power in *England*, and took the *Popes* (uſurped) Supremacy and Title of *Defender of the Faith*, as well as the *Tithes* and *Firſt-fruits*, upon and to himſelf. Is it not the generall received principle of *Independents* and other Sectaries ſo (called) who are clear-ſighted (and not without ground) to plead againſt ſuch a tenent? But theſe things declare, that Mr. *Goodwin* ſucks ſuch ſweetneſs from the great Soveraignty, Honour, and Profit of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*, and hath therewith drawn in ſuch a Tincture of that ſpirit which naturally and uſually breaths in perſons inhabiting thoſe places, as he is loth to be weaned from it: and therefore will right or wrong, turn in and comply with any thing, ſo he may keep his intereſt there: It will be well for him if I am miſtaken. But I leave what may further be ſpoken to this ſubject, to a better Pen, who may take it in hand when his Book comes forth in print. And together with him, that cringing Court-Chaplain *Peter Sterry*, that alſo bows to what ever is uppermoſt, ſpeaking higher then all this, as is credibly reported by ſeveral godly men that heard him to their aſtoniſhment: holding forth his Bible in the Chappel of *White-hall*, he ſpake to this purpoſe: *That if that were the Word of God, then as certainly that bleſſed holy ſpirit* (meaning the late Protector) *was with Chriſt at the right Hand of the Father; and if he be there, what may his Family and the People of God now expect from him? for if he were ſo uſefull and helpfull, and ſo much good influenced from him to them when he was here in a mortal ſtate, how much more influence will they have from him now he is in Heaven? the Father, Son, and Spirit through him beſtowing gifts and graces, &c. upon them.* And a great deal more to this purpoſe. And as he ſpake thus blaſphemouſly of his Father, ſo the ſame ſpirit running in the aforementioned flattering Addreſſes, breath'd from him to his Son (the now Protector ſo called) which alſo greatly diſcovers within what walls he breaths. But I ſhall let the Father paſſe, and ſpeak a little of the Son his Succeſſour, and in ſhort, a little anſwer to thoſe flattering, blaſphemous, ungodly expreſſions, couched in the late Addreſſes to him, as if he were a ſecond *Solomon*, *Joſhua*, or *Eliſha*. Oh you blaſphemous, lying, flattering Cycophant Addreſſors in City, Countrey, Army, &c, or off-ſpring of *Thurlo* and *Nedham* the Pamphleter, who are ſo ready to cry up *Adonijah* the falſe, and to cry and keep down *Solomon* the true ſpirit of Magiſtracy! give me leave a little to reaſon with you: What eminent appearing work of grace or of the image of God did you ever experience in and upon him, or heard of from others, not acted by a ſelf-ſeeking, fawning, ſervile ſpirit, but truly fearing the Lord? What eminent Action for God, his Cauſe or People, did you ever ſee or hear he did either in his Fathers life time, or ſince his death, that you ſo highly ſpeak, & allude as if

Sterry

he had a *Joſhua*, *Solomon*, or an *Eliſha*'s ſpirit? Is Hawking, Hunting, keeping Race-horſes, and riding Horſe-matches to the endangering of the lives both of Horſes and Men; wherein for the moſt part, the moſt carnal of Profeſſors, and the worſt of men are oftenest exerciſed, and muſt therefore of neceſſity be his companions, ſuch a demonſtration of thoſe noble vertues and high endowments you ſo ſpeak of to be in him? Pray bear with me, that I thus reaſon with you; for my ſpirit is grieved when ever I read or think of theſe your late Addreſſes; and it is fully ſettled in my heart, and I can believe no other, but that it is a carnal, unbelieving, ſelfiſh, filthy ſpirit by which you are acted, and which the Lord by his Spirit in his people hath already, and will further diſcover, blow upon, and conſume. Doth the following words and action declare him to be what you ſpeak of him? I will tell you what is commonly reported among honeſt men, which I had from a good hand, and am fully ſatified is very true, yea, and more then I ſhall here relate: One *Cornet Sumpner* in Colonel *Ingoldsby*'s Regiment, knowing the wickedneſs and naughtineſs of Major *Babington* (Major thereof) to be ſuch as to diſ-own and brow-beat the honeſt men in the Regiment and to countenance Drunkards, Lyars, Swearers, and haters of goodneſs and good men, being for a long time grieved thereat in his ſpirit, at length (by the advice of ſome eminent in the Army) drew up ſeveral Articles to preſent to a Court-Martial, or elſewhere againſt him; which your moſt *illuſtrious*, *ſerene*, and *renowned Protector*, the *inheritour of his Fathers noble vertues*, hearing of, ſends for the *Cornet* to come unto him; who when he was come, the *Major* and *Colonel Ingoldsby*, &c. being alſo preſent, your *Joſhua*, *Solomon*, and *Eliſha*, ſpake after this manner to him: Joſh. *What? have you Articles againſt your Major?* Corn. *Yes.* Joſh. *What are they?* Corn. *A pretty number of them.* Then the Major began to anſwer to one, but nothing to the purpoſe; but before the Major had done, your moſt *ſerene Protector*, or *Joſhua*, unjuſtly takes part with the Major to help him out, ſaying to the *Cornet*, *You Article againſt your Major becauſe he is for me? you are a* company of Mutineers, you deſerve a hundred of you to be hanged; and I will hang you, and ſtrip you as a man would ſtrip an Eel; you talk of Preaching and Praying men, they are the men that go about to undermine me.* And clapping his hand upon Colonel *Ingoldsby*'s ſhoulder, ſaid, *Go thy way*, Dick Ingoldsby, *thou canſt neither Preach nor Pray, but I will believe thee before I will believe twenty of them.* And ſayes he to the *Cornet*, *You never owned my Father; you have loſt your Commiſſion, and ſhall never ride more in this Army, &c.* and a great deal more to this purpoſe, which I leave to *Pragmaticus* (formerly the old, now the new *Court Pamphleter*) more perfectly to relate. Is this ſpeaking or action, *the righteouſneſſe and peace kiſſing each other*, that you ſo ſpeak hath been ſince he took the Government upon him?

*Meaning the Officers who often met to ſeek the Lord, and bewailed their Apoſtacy from the good Old Cauſe

him? Or would *Joshua*, *Solomon*, or *Elisha* thus take part with wickedness and wicked men, and do so unrighteous and wicked an action, and speak thus profanely and wickedly? Surely no: Wherefore acknowledge your iniquity, and lie low before the Lord for these your blasphemous, lying, flattering Expressions in your wicked Addresses, whereby you have so reproached and wronged good *Joshua*, *Solomon*, and *Elisha*, in making such undue Comparisons: wherefore repent, you flattering Courtiers, *Peter Sterry, and ye other Court Chaplains*: Repent, repent, *Thomas Goodwin*, and ye Pastors and Messengers of (as it's said) *above an hundred Congregational Churches in England*: Repent you Apostate Army; Repent you *Major*, *Aldermen*, *Common Councel*, and *Militia* of *London*, whose Principles are so base and mercenary, and like a beast looking downward, as to side with (whether right or wrong) whatever is uppermost, like your Sword-Bearer and Officers, who cry, Grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Major to day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also you Presbyterian Classical Ministers of the City, &c. who by the persuasion of three or four eminent self-interested Cycophants among you, were drawn in against your Light and Consciences to carry your bodies to *White-hall* (leaving your hearty good will at home) to address your selves to this new Golden Calf, as an owning of him, and this from unbelief and slavish fear of being frowned upon, or losing your Parish places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of your account? repent also all of you for your spending 50 or 60000l. about a Heathenish Popish Funeral pomp, not onely wicked in it self, but at a time when so many Tradesmen and others break, and are ready to starve; and when you had done, then following an Image of wax to *Westminster* as if it had been a dead mans body; wherein you lyed unto, and mocked both God & man. Repent also you Countrey Professors and others, of these flattering, blasphemous, lying Addresses, and speak nor do no more so wickedly, lest the Judgements of the Lord break in upon you, as upon back-sliding *Israel* of old, and your carcasses fall in the wilderness, &c. as theirs did, for making, and then dancing about the Molten Calf, and their desiring to make a *Captain* to return into *Egypt*, and oppoling the Spirit of the Lord in *Moses*, *Caleb* and *Joshua*, and his work in that day. And take heed, Oh you Parliament, that you do not say or do as these have done: whom I so call, if you keep close to, and endeavour the promotion of the *Good Old Cause*, and cast out the false spirit of the *Egyptian Bond-woman*, the *Protector* (so called) and his Lords, and make way for, and bring in the *Spirit of Sion*, the *Free-woman*, the true spirit of Magistracy, by *Judges and Counsellors as at the beginning, men fearing God, and hating Covetousness, and faithfull with all the Saints*. If you thus proceed, my self, and the Lords faithful people will love, own, live and dye with you; if not, we shall abhor and dis-own

you as we did the former and now *Protector* and his *Lords*; and ſhall truſt *God* with our *Liberties*, and not fear your *Frowns*.

And now a *word* for your *encouragement*, my *Friends*, who remain *faithful* to the *Lord* in this evil day; & are, as it were, in the *Clefts* of the *Rocks*, (Cant. 2. 14.) and *ſecret places of the ſtairs*, in pain, crying and praying night and day, giving the *Lord* no reſt (*Iſa.* 62.6,7. (till he revive the *Good Old Cauſe*, and cauſe the *righteouſneſs of Zion, to go forth as brightneſs, and the Salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth, and until he make Jeruſalem a praiſe in the earth*: whoſe voyce, in his account (going forth in the power of his ſpirit from the ſweetneſs you have taſted in communion with himſelf in the diſcovery of this glory) *is ſweet, and countenance is comely*, and unto whom he will in the beſt time ſay, *Riſe up my love, my fair one, and come away*; *for lo, the winter is paſt, the rain is over and gone.* Iſa 26.20. *The flowers appear on the earth*, Iſa. 35. 2, Chap. 51. 3. *The time of the ſinging of birds is come*, Iſa. 35. 6. *And the voyce of the turtle is heard in our land*, Zach. 12. 10. *And will rejoyce over you as the Bridegroom over the Bride, with joy and ſinging, and will reſt in his love*, Zeph. 3 17. *compared with* Iſa. 62. 5. Wherefore be not *dampt* or *diſcouraged* in your *ſpirits* at the hearing and ſight of the late *Addreſſes*, nor at the *great Cloud of Witneſſes* therein ſeeming to own the preſent and former *Governour*: What though many of them are men of ſuch raiſed gifts and parts, and appearing grace, which to ſuch as have not their eyes in their heads, and look not within the vail, may have an appearance the *Lord* doth own them, and approves of what hath been formerly and lately done? for though they are ſo great a *Cloud of Witneſſes*, yet they are but *Witneſſes in the Clouds*, whoſe *Teſtimony*, *Carnal Wiſdom*, *Policy* and *arm of fleſh*, will paſs away *like the morning cloud, or early dew*: for the ſpirit of the Lord in his people, like *the waters*, Iſa. 28. 17. hath *overflown* and looked into their *hiding place*, abhor'd and blown upon them, therefore follow not a multitude to do evil. What though there be ſo many Prophets, great Scholars, learned Aſtrologers, and wiſe men among them? yet know, that amongſt almoſt 400 Prophets in the days of *Ahab* and *Jehoſhaphat*, but one *Micaiah*, a true prophet that had the mind of God; among all the *congregation* that were going from *Egypt* to *Canaan*, among whom were many renowned *Princes*, *Prieſts* and *famous men*, yet onely *Moſes*, *Caleb*, *Joſhua*, &c. that truly followed *God*, *Numb.* 14. Among all the *wiſe men* in *Babylon*, but one *Daniel* a true *Prophet*, *Dan.* 2. 19. But one *Noah* a *Preacher of Righteouſneſs*, and *faithful* in his *generation* before the *Flood*, *Gen.* 7. 1. One *Lot* in *Sodom*. Among the *ſeven Churches*, *Rev.* 2. 3. but two, to wit, *Philadelphia*, and *Smyrna*, whom the Lord approves of; but the other ſo carried it, (except a few among them) as he ſaid it ſhould be manifeſted they belonged rather to *the Synagogue of Satan*, then to the *Churches*

of

of Christ. When the *great destruction* comes upon *wicked men*, a little before or upon the call of the *Jews*, but *a handful, or as the gleaning grapes when the Vintage is done, shall lift up their heads, and rejoyce and glorifie God in the fires*, Isa.24. They onely *who speak often one to another when wickedness is set up, and they that tempt God are delivered*; alluding to *Israel*, who would have *made a Captain to return again to Egypt*, or rather the Apostacy of this our day, that the *Lord* owns as those who fear him, and have the promise of the *Sun of Righteousness to arise upon them*, Mal.3. The *false spirit* of *Magistracy* in *Adonijah* aspiring to the *Government*, had the assistance of the Kings sons, *Abiathar* the Priest, *Joab* the General, and all the Captains of the Host, *&c.* who with slaying of Oxen, *&c.* eating and drinking, said, *God save Adonijah*, and carryed it for a time against *Solomon*: but the spirit of *Solomon*, *Nathan* the Prophet, *&c.* who had the true spirit of *Government* and *Prophesie*, approved not of, or consented to it, but were for the true spirit to rule, 1 *King.* 1. and so it is at this day; and blessed be the *Lord* that our eyes do see a people crying, longing, and will not be at rest till the earthy selfish spirit of Magistracy be brought down, and the self-denying spirit of Magistracy or Horn of *David* now budding in *Zion* come in its room, *Ps.*132. Wonder not, neither be turned aside because of that great multitude on the one hand, or smallness of the number on the other, that truly and indeed appear for and own the cause of God; but stand close, and be more refined in the light and spirit of *Zion*, and keep your ground; for the Lord hath so appointed, That *the foot shall tread it down*, to wit, the meanest of the *saints*; for it is very probable that many of the great & wise *saints*, according to *Rev.*18.4 shal be found in the borders, and supporting the things of *Babylon*, and casting out their *Brethren* (*Isa.*66.5.) saying. *Let the Lord be glorified*; and having the mist of *Babylon* before their eyes, shall say, *The Lord delays his coming, and will be beating their fellow servants*, onely the *feet* (to wit, the upright conversation) *of these poor ones* who desire to keep close to God, & not to touch with *Babylon*; *and steps*, to wit, the *faith*, *prayers*, and *honest endeavours* of these needy ones, who long for, and cannot be at rest, *till judgement*, so visibly *return unto righteousnes*, *that all the upright in heart may follow it:* These shall tread down the lofty *City Isa.*26. The least of the flock shal draw them out: The people that shall bring down the enemies of *God* in the latter days, are *a very small and feeble remnant*: when the *Lord* comes to destroy *Babylon*, & to build up *Zion*, he will finde but a few upright ones, & those very destitute, helpless, & some of them prisoners too for there witness to the true *Magistracy* & *Ministry* of *Zion*, whose prayers he will hear & not despise, and bring forth to declare his glory in *Zion*, who shall in a holy triumph & rejoycing say, *O Lord thou art our God: we will exalt thee, we will praise thy Name, for thou hast done*

wonderful things, thy councels of old are faithfulneſs and truth, &c. *Lo, this is our God, we have waited for him, he will ſave us, we will be glad and rejoyce in his Salvation. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whoſe mind is ſtayed on thee, becauſe he truſteth in thee. Truſt in the Lord for ever,* &c. Iſa. 25. 1, 9. chap. 26. 2, 3. Which good and comfortable words ſhall certainly be made good, for *heaven and earth ſhall paſs away, but not one tittle of the word ſhall paſs till all be fulfilled. I the Lord will haſten in it in its time,* Iſa. 60. 33. with Jer. 33. 25, 26. Hab. 2. 3. Read theſe Scriptures. *Wherefore ſtrengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees,* &c. Iſa, 55. 3, 4.

And you, my dear friends, *Commonwealths-men* (ſo called) who ſo greatly ſeem to preſs for *righteouſneſs* and *freedom,* labour to bring forth this *righteouſneſs,* not by a common moral *ſpirit* and *principle,* but by the *ſpirit of Zion,* a lively, ſpiritual active frame of ſpirit, to wit, that frame mentioned, 2 *Sam.* 23. (not to be pulled and haled to do the good that lies before you, that is more ſuitable to the unjuſt *Judge*) but be as ready to help and refreſh, and therein be as ſuitable to delight the oppreſſed that come unto you, *as the light of the morning when the Sun riſeth without Clouds,* is to thoſe who have loſt their way in a dark night, *and as the tender graſs ſpringeth out of the earth by clear ſhining after rain:* this is the Spirit of the *Horn of David* that ſhall *bud in Zion,* Pſ. 132. The conſideration whereof in the firſt manifeſtation & declaration of it by the ſpirit unto and by *David,* having thereby a taſte of that glory upon his ſpirit, made him to break forth into a holy triumph and rejoycing, ſaying, *And this is all my ſalvation and all my deſire, although he make it not to grow,* (to wit, in his day.) Leave no ſtone unturn'd, no means unus'd to let the people who come unto you ſpeedily know one way or other what they ſhall truſt to; ſay not, *Go, and come again to morrow,* if you can do it to day; delayes are burdenſome and chargeable. *Job,* from the ſecret of God being upon his Tabernacle, and the precious dew of the ſpirit compaſſing his root, & lying all night upon his branch, had much of this bleſſed frame upon his ſpirit. *He put on and cloathed himſelf with righteouſneſs; & had more love to judgement then to the robe and diadem;* & upon that account, he *was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the poor, & the cauſe which he knew not he ſearched out,* ch. 29. It concerns you, and is worth your reading. This will be the frame of the handful of corn in the earth, *Pſ.* 72. (or mountain eſtabliſht upon the top of the mountains, *Mic.* 4. 1, 2.) *the fruit whereof ſhall ſhake like Lebanon,* they ſhall not be ſhaken by others, but themſelves will ſhake of their fruit: then will you be and do according to the heart of God, and having this excellent ſpirit ſo freely, to make it your meat and drink to execute judgement, and therein to make *your ſhadow as the night in the midſt of the noonday* to the oppreſſed, you will abhor to *bewray* (to wit) give up their

right and freedom into the hands of Tyrants and Spoylers, To be to the oppreſſed as *a hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempeſt, as the ſhadow of a great rock in a weary land, and as rivers of water in a dry place*, ſtanding open ready to refreſh thoſe that are thirſty, will be the frame of Chriſt and the Saints (*the Horn of David*) *that ſhall reign in righteouſneſs*, &c. Iſa. 31. 1, 2. Then *thoſe that dwell under your ſhadow ſhall return*, (from their oppreſſion) *revive as the corn, and grow as the vine*; and your ſavour among both good and bad concern'd in you, will be *as the wine of Lebanon*, Hoſ. 13. and ſhall ſay, *the Lord bleſs thee, thou habitation of Juſtice*, &c. and *wait for*, (to wit, deſire after you) *as* (the dry ground) *for the rain, and open their mouths wide as* (the mowed parch'd ground) *for the latter rain*, Job 29. 23. The foundation of the eternal welfare of your ſouls being firſt laid through faith in Chriſt, and an holy unblamable converſation, without which you cannot attain unto the other) it will then be your crown and rejoycing to forget the things behind, and to come up hither; for herein doth the Lord delight, (as alſo will be the great glory of the latter dayes:) and as you are in the power, glory and ſweetneſs of his ſpirit herein exerciſed, will he delight in, and rejoyce over you, and you will live as it were in heaven while you are upon the earth, and he will be for your protection, *as a place of broad rivers and ſtreams, wherein ſhall go no gally with oars, or gallant ſhip paſs thereby*, &c. Iſa. 33. Yea, *your bow*, (as Jobs) *renewed in your hand*, to ſhoot at your enemies upon all occaſions. The preſence of God being thus with you, your terrour will be upon all both at home and abroad that have a mind to hurt you, according to, *Pſ.* 48 *God is known in her palaces for a refuge: for lo, the kings were aſſembled, they paſſed by together, they ſaw it, and ſo they marvelled, they were troubled, and haſted away: fear took hold upon them there, and pain as of a woman in travel; thou breakeſt the ſhips of Tarſhiſh, &c.* This ſalvation and forementioned righteouſneſs, is the righteouſneſs and ſalvation of *Zion*, ſpoken of, *Iſa.* 62. 1. which thoſe who underſtand and taſte the glory and ſweetneſs of, cannot, will not hold their *peace*, or be at *reſt, till it go forth as brightneſs or, as a lamp that burneth*. This is the true ſpirit of the (*o*) ſtone that diſturbs and will deſtroy the beaſt and falſe prophet. Be growing up in your light, and in the frame of your ſpirit to theſe things: in order to which, pray for the dawnings of that meaſure of the ſpirit which the Lord hath promiſed to pour forth in the latter days. The ordinary meaſures of the ſpirit relating onely to the work within, will not do it; therefore is it that ſo many ſaints at this day turn in with the ſpirit and things of *Babylon*. Do not (like Alderman *Tichborn*) pretend to ſerve your Country freely, and afterwards take great Salaries; the people are poor, and it is your duty that have Eſtates to take nothing from them, except they freely give it: ſo ought alſo the Miniſters of Chriſt to do. With other Scriptures read *Mic.* 3.

(*o*) Dan. 2. 44.

A

A Vindication of Mr. John Portmans, *late a Priſoner for Truth in the Tower, from the falſe aſperſions caſt upon him by the weekly Pamphleter.*

THe Reader may take notice that Mr. *Portmans* (formerly Secretary to the Navy) could not in conſcience continue in his Imployment under this Apoſtaſie, though it were worth above 300l. *per an.* and for his faithfulneſs to the good Old Cauſe, had been a Priſoner in the Tower near a year, never hearing of Charge or Accuſer, though he had demanded it of Col. *Barkſtead* his Jaylor; neither was any expreſt in the Warrant by which he was apprehended; the ſubſtance whereof was, *That he ſhould be brought into the Tower, to be kept during the pleaſure of* (as they blaſphemouſly ſtiled him) *his Highneſs the Lord Protector, &c.* Who being dead, Mr. *Portmans* in a Letter to the Lieutenant, meekly demanded *if he had any further Warrant for his detainment, and that he might have either a copy or the ſight thereof, which if he had not in ſome ſhort time, he muſt conclude there was none, and having urgent occaſions to go forth for the well-being of his Family, he muſt aſſay to attend upon them, but if upon Tryal he found the Force continued, he muſt conſider what might be his further duty, &c.* And about a week after (not hearing from him) he went in the day time, in his uſual Habit to the Gate, and finding the paſſage free, went forth to his Brother-in-laws houſe, not with an intent to conceal himſelf; wherein ſurely he did nothing unbecoming a ſober Chriſtian, being the rather induced thereunto by Col. *Barkſtead*, ſaying to ſome friends, *That he* (with others) *might go out if they would*, asking *if there were no way to perſwade them to it?* Yet was he taken from thence within an hour, and kept under lock in the Tower night and day, that none might come at him. As to the reproach caſt on him in the News Books *viz.* that he ſhould ſay, *he would not go forth till he had received ſatisfaction for his impriſonment*, it is falſe; for he ever declared, *That he ſhould not continue there, were the Force he was under removed.* But by all the noiſe that hath been made of this, it onely declares how ready they are to catch at any thing, that may ſeem to juſtifie their unrighteous, and more then Heatheniſh uſage of all, who dare not ſay a Confederacy with them in their Apoſtacy. The truth of his unjuſt Sufferings being ſince cleared up by the Parliament, though the Court Intelligencer take no notice of it, yet that the Nation may ſee how ready ſome are to redreſs ſuch Grievances, I here inſert their Order in his Caſe, the ſtate whereof was reported by Mr. *Terryll* from the grand Committee of Grievances, the 26. of the 12. Moneth, 1658. The Order follows.

Theſe are to will and require you by vertue of an Order and Reſolution of the Commons aſſembled in Parliament made this preſent day: *That the Impriſonment and detaining of Mr.* John Portmans *a Priſoner in the Tower by your ſelf, was and is Illegal and unjuſt; and that the ſaid* John Portmans

mans *be discharged from his Imprisonment in the Tower without any Fees or other Charges to be paid by him.* That in pursuance of the said Vote and Resolution, you do forthwith discarge the said *John Portmans* from his Imprisonment in the Tower, without any Fees or other Charges to be paid by him. Dated the 26. day of *Feb.* in the Year of our Lord, 1658. *Ch. Chute* Speaker.

To the Lieutenant of the Tower of *London.*

I shall say no more on this subject, but heartily wish that some (for the deterring of others) might be made exemplary for putting in execution the Illegall and unjust Commands of such as are in power, without inquiry made into the Righteousnes of them, thinking it sufficient, if they can say, *We obey Orders*, a Principle that hath gotten too deep Root amongst us, and hath been a main Prop to that Tyranny we have groaned under.

A Third Narrative lately Printed, and Annexed to this Second Narrative, surreptitiously Reprinted by another hand, without the knowledge of the true Authour; wherein, in some expressions, did not breath the Spirit of the good Old Cause, and therefore Corrected and Reprinted by the Approbation of the Authour of the Second Narrative, to prevent Mistakes.

IN the foregoing Narrative, you have an Account of the Actors upon the Stage of this present juncture of time, the eminent Lords *of the other House:* It is intended in this Supplement to take a general view of all the Alterations that hath happened, their Rise, and Cause; and then consider the present Debates in Council of Parliament.

The first Original cause of disturbing the mindes of the People of *England* as well as of *Scotland*, was the Tyranny and Pride of the Bishops, who not contenting themselves with the Power settled in their hands in the dayes of Queen *Elizabeth, &c.* but invading the Civil Power, in taking cognisance of Civil Causes, and imposing upon the Consciences of Religious people, and promoting of new Ceremonies in the Worship of God, gave thereby occasion of dislike to the good people of this Nation, and engaging the late King in the quarrel, did weaken his power over the people, and gave opportunity for the late Civil and unnatural War.

Whilst they were thus building this Fabrick of Ecclesiasticall Tyranny, they draw in to their aid several great men of the Court; and to espouse them into a quarrel with the people, did underhand aid them, in gaining Monopolies of most of the vendible Commodities in the Nation: all which discontented the people in such sort, that the King (their supporter) his Commands were every where justly disobeyed and slighted by the people, insomuch, that when he warr'd with the Scots, he had contracted such great Debts, that he was necessitated to call a Parliament, without which Authority, the people would not submit to payments of any kinde whatsoever. A Pacification is made with the Scots, in hopes

to make use of those Arms raised in opposition to them (in case they would have laid down theirs) to awe the English Nation, and reduce them to conform to the exorbitant and illegall practices of himself, and other corrupt Ministers of State. But that not prevailing, a second Parliament is called, and made Triennial, they disband both Armies, and call those in question who had abused and wronged the Nation. The King (sore against his will) suffered some of his friends to fall into their hands, as also gave way that they should not be dissolved till they dissolved themselves. Others he defends by taking Arms, settling Commissions of Array, contrary to the advice of one of his Council, who (as it's said) advised him *not to put his life and power into the scales of an uncertain War, especially, since that upon the foregoing Considerations, of the People being incensed by the invading of their Liberties and just Rights, his disadvantages were the greater on every hand; and it would give the greater advantages to factious spirits desiring of Change* (as they were termed) *to carry it on with greater vigour and odds by far, then any of the Designs that ever were carried on against any of his Predecessors: And that it were better for him to give away all, then lose all; and to grant that which they could wrest from him.* This was (as it's said) the advice of a Noble person that followed him in all his Wars, to the loss of his Estate and ruine of his Family. Well, the King is in Arms, the Parliament Arms also, and begin to levy vast sums upon the *Publique Faith.* The King useth such other means by his friends as putteth him in a condition to take the Field with a powerfull Army; severall Battels are fought with various events, the King seems Master of the Field at first. The Parliament take the Scotish Covenant, as also pay them 200000l. to draw them to their aid. The Parliament afterward prevail, and new Model their Army, wherein Lieutenant General *Cromwel* was esteemed a person of no small Rank, being in the outward appearance one that would never deceive the good People (called Sectaries) as he hath done. The King declineth in Power, and loseth, he taketh himself to the Scots, who upon some good and weighty Considerations, left him in the power of the English Nation.

Addresses are made to the King during his Restraint by the Army, when he was at *Oatlands:* The disaffected of the City of *London*, and part of the Parliament (among whom Chief Justice *Glyn* was one) opposed the Army. The Army approaching to the City, prevail against them: The Tower, all Forts and Magazines are surrendred to them, now they fear their Applications to the King; the King upon Designe gets into the Isle of *Wight* to make way for an After-game. He is not long after (as he well deserved) beheaded as a Tyrant Traitor, and grand Incendary. The Nation is declared a free State, during which time, some of the great and horrid injustice and abuses of corrupt men were searched into and punished, though much more might have been done then was, *Lieutenant General Cromwell* (the Lord *Fairfax* laying down as unwilling to go against the Scots) being now arrived to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces in the three Nations, in it he planted (as before) the Baptized people, and other Sectaries (so called) as the onely fit men to carry on the work of that day.

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The Parliament foreseeing the endeavours of some in the Army to play into *Cromwels* hand, resolved speedily upon an Act for a new Representative to keep the Power in the People, and out of the hands of a single person; which when they were about, *Cromwell* perceiving if it went on, it would be a bar to that height and absoluteness, which since we see, he designed to himself; he takes to his assistance the Officers of the Army, and some of that Parliament, pretending to be of one heart with them, and going to the House, and laying great blame upon them, That *they would perpetuate themselves, and not do the Good declared for, and for which so much Blood and Treasure was expended. As also not providing such Qualifications in the Act for a new Representative, to keep out Presbyters and Neuters, to put the Power into whose hands* (he said) *was to give up the Cause into the hands of them that never bled for it:* and with other goodly pretences what he would do, dissolves that Parliament, as also the Council of State, and for the present the Army ruleth, who declare (see *Looking-glass pag.* 54.) *They agreed upon it as necessary, the Parliament should devolve the Government upon men fearing God and of approved integrity, as the most hopeful way to encourage the Lords People, reform the Law, and administer Justice impartially, hoping thereby the People might forget Monarchy, &c.* And this as their Plea for dissolving the Parliament, who would not provide to keep out Presbyters and Neuters. The Parliament not answering their desire, they go about the work themselves, and send for (as they pretended) the choicest godly men they could get, from severall parts of the Nation; in doing whereof, *Cromwell* and his Associates juggled, and deceived those men, whose assistance they desired to break the Parliament; for above half of them so sent for, were designedly of a contrary spirit and principle, then what they at first so pretended to. They come together to *White-hall*, where *Cromwell* makes a Speech to them, shewing the Reasons of their extraordinary call, *desiring them to own it as from God, and that till the Spirit was more poured forth, the People would not be in a capacity to chuse their Rulers*, and spake as if *none but godly men of principles were fit to be Magistrates.* They Vote themselves a Parliament, the contrary spirit hinders the good the honest part were bringing forth; and in the close was the plot so laid, that they get into the House before the other came, and move a resigning their Power to him; but the honest party coming in, they durst not put it to the Vote, but without Vote or adjournment, go with the Speaker to *White-hall* to resign their pretended Power, leaving a considerable number behinde who were soon after turned out by Mercenary Soldiers. Surely the Lord will in due time visit this lying generation for these things, for their wound is so deep, that all the renewed change of Parliament-plaister cannot heal it. Afters this *Cromwell* and his Council calls a Parliament, consisting most of Presbytery and Neuters, for which he condemned the old Parliament: he dissolves them under a pretence they would lay bonds upon the Consciences of good people, thereby to draw in honest people to own his Government, when it was chiefly because they would not settle him, and his Instrument of Government. Afterwards he dislikes his Instrument which before he extolled as if *it came from Hea-*

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wen, and that other Foundation could no man lay. He calls another Parliament, excludes near a hundred of them; with the one half or a little more, the *Petition and Advice* is framed, wherein he is desired to be a King, but apprehending it not safe to accept that Title, he waveth it, and is again made Protector. This Parliament adjourns, and at their next meeting the excluded Members are admitted, upon taking an Oath to be true to his Highness (so called.) Who presently fall a questioning all that had been done before. Some of the Court party object, *That they had sworn to be true to the Legal Government*; others answered, *They knew none in being that was Legall.* He seeing they were not for his turn, contents himself with the *Petition and Advice*, which impowred him to nominate his Successor, and to have another House; which as he had not the confidence to take the Title of King, so not to call them a House of Lords, for that no one in the Nation had been a greater instrument in ruining both then himself. He dyeth, and (as is said, nominated his Son *Richard* Protector, to succeed him.

He calleth this present Parliament, wherein the *Petition and Advice* is for the present not regarded, the great Oppressions and Tyranny of the times fully debated; to obstruct the Debate whereof, it was alledged, *That all the Members had taken the Oath at their admission, to be true and obedient to the present Power, and therefore could not with a good Conscience admit of such Debates.* To that it was answered, *That the best stamp of the present Power was Parliamentary Authority, and what was done by one Parliament might be undone by another; and that their forefathers, when formerly admitted Members of that House, did take the Oath of Allegiance, to be true to the King, and obedient to the Laws in being, yet so soon as they came into the House, they debated of new Laws and altering old, nay, repealing many: and therefore the Oath bindes them onely as private, but not as publick persons, else they had been in that point all forsworne. And that no Parliament can make a Law to binde a successive Parliament, but that they may alter what is fit to be altered:* Thereupon they took in hand the Debate of the *Petition and Advice*; to prevent which, some of the new Courtiers bring in a Bill of Recognition, which hath been variously debated, and upon the Debate.

Resolved. *That the Nation shall be governed by a single Person, and two Houses of Parliament.*

Now having taken some orderly view of the various Changes, and Turns, and also of the present position of Government, though undigested and unliked, therefore no judgement can be made what it will be, or may be able to produce as to settlement, or security: Therefore,

I. If we must have a single person, and that Succession be Hereditary (which is abominable to think of, after so much Blood and Treasure spent against it) whether thus to do, be not to open a door to usher in again the *Stuarts* Family, who in upholding themselves upon that Tyrannicall foundation, have been deservedly shut out, (with all others,) by several Acts of Parliament.

II. Whether the maintaining the dignity of a single person will not (as formerly) be exceeding burdensome, seeing Trading is very low, the people poor, and most of the Crown Revenues sold for paying of publick Debts.

III. Whether the Constitution of such a House of Lords, consisting of persons mentioned in the foregoing Narrative, or any other, be likely to bring forth that Justice and Righteousnesse which the Army declared for, and the good people expected; or rather, will not such a House, never chosen by the people, but brought in by the Bastard of *William* the Sixth Duke of *Normandy*, to support his tyranny over the people; therefore so lately cast out with *Charles*, yet now again revived upon the same account, be rather a retarding then a furtherance thereunto? Or whether to establish a single person, and a House of Lords, be not as unnecessary to the well government of the Nation, as to build up *Pauls* if it were down, or bring in Bishops again for the advancement of Religion and the Gospel?

IIII. Whether doth the Spanish War, which in its rise was onely to get the Riches of the *Indies* to support this Government in its splendor, bring any advantage to the Nation, other then to keep up a pretended necessity of Arms for their own security, and to get money from the people? when that thereby the Nation hath already (besides many thousands lives) lost (as its said) above 705 sail of ships, great and small, to the value of two millions and three hundred thousand pounds, besides the value of a million of money lost, for want of imploying the Manufacture of the Nation in the Commodities that might in the time of the War with *Spain*, have been vented there.

THE END.